

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

*Asia & Pacific*

Vol IV No 237

10 December 1981

## JAPAN

Japan-USSR Talks To Be Held in Moscow in January	C 1
Rally Calls on USSR To Return Northern Islands	C 1
Japan Agrees To Trade Meeting With U.S., EC	C 1
Official Cites U.S. Pledge on Car Imports	C 2
U.S. 'Misunderstanding' on Car Exports Noted	C 2
Japanese Economic Group Slated for PRC Visit	C 3
Japan, France To Promote Industrial Cooperation	C 3
Rallies, Marches Mark Anniversary of Pacific War	C 4
Defense Chief Seeks 9.9-Percent Spending Boost	C 4
Ministers Disagree on Economic Reconstruction	C 5

## NORTH KOREA

KCNA Cites U.S. Korean Paper on Seoul Olympics	D 1
DPRK Soccer Team Interviewed After N-S Match	D 1
KCNA: South Korean People Denounce RPR Spy Case	D 4
USSR Envoy Notes Kim Chong-il's Guidance	D 4
Correction to Hu Yaobang Mention of Kim Chong-il	D 5
Reportage on Yi Chong-ok's Visit to Nepal	D 5
Address to Rally in Katmandu	D 5
Departure From Nepal 6 Dec	D 6

## SOUTH KOREA

Japan 'Considering' Interim Talks on Aid Request	E 1
YONHAP: Japan To Send Foreign Ministry Official	E 1
Japanese Press Cited on Sakurauchi Visit	E 1
DJP Says Lifting Political Ban Premature	E 2
Chon Calls for Expanded Saemaul Movement	E 2
Chon Stresses Need for Agricultural Development	E 3
ROK Sets 1982 Export Goal at \$24.7 Billion	E 3

## MONGOLIA

Materials on PRK's Heng Samrin's Visit to MPR	F 1
Tsedenbal Dinner Speech	F 1
Heng Samrin Dinner Speech	F 1
Talks With Tsedenbal	F 1
Leaders Mark Lao National Day Anniversary	F 2

## KAMPUCHEA

Heng Samrin Stops in Moscow En Route to MPR	H 1
Phnom Penh Scores ASEAN Arms Supply 'Promise'	H 1
KPRAF Circular on VPA Anniversary Issued	H 2
Leaders Greet PDRY Counterparts on National Day	H 3
Heng Samrin Sends Message to Seychelles	H 4
Bou Thang Greets Norwegian Party Congress	H 4
Bou Thang, Mat Ly Visit Muslims in Phnom Penh	H 4

Bou Thang Addresses Youth Secretariat Ceremony	H 4
Kratie Course on Congress Resolutions Opened	H 5
VODK Reports Kompong Chhnang Rail Line Cut	H 5
VODK Reports SRV Food Poisoning in Battambang	H 5

## LAOS

Birthday Celebration of Thai King Marked	I 1
Leaders' Greetings Messages	I 1
Envoy's Reception	I 1
LPDR, France Agree To Reopen Embassies	I 2
Souphanouvong Greets Soviet Indochina Conference	I 2
Khamtai Siphandon Marks Cuban Army Anniversary	I 2
Communist Vice Foreign Ministers To Meet	I 3
Agricultural Achievements for 1981 Reported	I 3

## THAILAND

Philippine Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks	J 1
[POST 8 Dec]	
Meeting With Sitthi	J 1
Prem Discusses Kampuchean Settlement in Speech	J 1
Sincerity of CPK Dissolution Questioned	J 2
[MATUPHUM 9 Dec]	
Paper Views Son Sann as 'Too Demanding'	J 3
[SIAM RAT 7 Dec]	
Paper Reports CPT Chief Died in PRC in 1979	J 3
[POST 7 Dec]	
Denial of Report [MATICHON 8 Dec]	J 4
Return of CPT Member From PRC Reported	J 5
[MATUPHUM 4 Dec]	

## VIETNAM

ASEAN Meeting Said To Be Instigated by U.S., PRC	K 1
CEMA Session Adopts Aid Measures for SRV	K 1
NHAN DAN Writes on Local Party Congresses [9 Dec]	K 1
NHAN DAN Reviews Party-Card-Issuing Drive [21 Nov]	K 2
Pham Hung Speaks at Security Training Course	K 3
[NHAN DAN 16 Nov]	
Product-Contract Conference Held in South	K 10
Truong Chinh Receives New Japanese Ambassador	K 11
Truong Chinh Talks With New Indian Ambassador	K 11
Economic Cooperation Accord Signed With Sweden	K 11

## AUSTRALASIA

## AUSTRALIA

Fraser Announces Northwest Coast Defense Buildup	M 1
Defense Minister Announces Military Purchases	M 1
Opposition Views Navy Carrier Purchase Plan	M 1
MacPhee Addresses Conference on Refugee Policy	M 1

## NEW ZEALAND

Muldoon's Party Confirmed Winner in Election	M 2
--	-----

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Recent Developments in Kampuchea Examined

O 1

SINGAPORE

Dhanabalan Talks to Press on ASEAN Meeting

O 2

JAPAN-USSR TALKS TO BE HELD IN MOSCOW IN JANUARY

OW100505 Tokyo KYODO in English 0358 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Dec 10 (KYODO) -- Japan and the Soviet Union will hold the second working-level consultations in Moscow on January 20 and 21 to discuss bilateral relations which have cooled following the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. Foreign Ministry officials said Thursday. The first consultations were held two and a half years ago in May 1979.

Agreement on resumption of the talks next month was reached when Georgiy E. Komarovskiy, counsellor at the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo, called on Minoru Tanba, director of the Soviet Union Division of the European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau.

The ministry officials said the consultations in Moscow will be conducted between Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya and Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Nikolay Firyubin on the international situation and bilateral problems.

Ambassador to Moscow Tokichiro Uomoto met with Firyubin last Tuesday and they agreed to speed up arrangements for resuming the consultations.

RALLY CALLS ON USSR TO RETURN NORTHERN ISLANDS

OW060941 Tokyo KYODO in English 0932 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Nemuro, Hokkaido, Dec 6 (KYODO) -- A national rally calling for the Soviet Union to return all the Kurile Islands to Japan was held Sunday at a youth center in Nemuro City, Hokkaido.

The gathering, sponsored by such organizations as the Japan Socialist Party and the powerful General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, was attended by nearly 1,800 people including local residents and representatives of local labor unions.

The rally, the second since the first one in 1978, demanded that all the northern islands, now occupied by the Soviet Union, be returned to Japan after a peace treaty is signed between the two countries.

The participants maintained that the question of the northern territory should be solved not through deteriorating relations with the Russians but through peaceful negotiations.

They also appealed for safe fishing operations in northern waters, continuation of seaweed harvesting in Kaigara Island waters east of Nemuro, expansion and development of coastal trade with the Soviets, and realization of repair works and supply of materials to Soviet fishing boats at Japanese ports.

Amid growing moves for Japan's increased defense capability and talks on Soviet threats, a concerned Hokkaido Labor Union Council hopes to hold a rally regularly and upgrade it to a national level for the peaceful return of the islands. Some local residents expressed mixed feelings, however, fearing that such campaigns might go against the growing movement calling for the return of four northern islands.

JAPAN AGREES TO TRADE MEETING WITH U.S., EC

OW031245 Tokyo KYODO in English 1202 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 3 (KYODO) -- A ranking official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) Thursday said Japan will agree to a trilateral trade meeting with the U.S. and the European Community (EC) in mid-January to discuss trade frictions.

Japan will be represented by Shintaro Abe, who assumed the MITI portfolio in last Monday's Cabinet shakeup, he said.

The trilateral meeting, to be held in the U.S., has been proposed by William Brock, U.S. trade representative, as a wide-ranging discussion of trade problems to forestall the rise of protectionism. Originally, it was to have been convened before the end of the year, but adjustment of the participants' schedules has taken an unexpectedly long time. A major topic at the meeting is expected to be Japan's huge trade surplus, under heavy fire in the U.S. and the Common Market.

#### OFFICIAL CITES U.S. PLEDGE ON CAR IMPORTS

OW031213 Tokyo KYODO in English 1109 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 3 (KYODO) -- Japan's vice minister of international trade and industry said Thursday there is a Japan-U.S. understanding that Japanese car shipments to the United States in the second year of a three-year bilateral trade agreement will not fall below the first-year level of 1.68 million units. Ichiro Fujiwara told a press conference that he himself secured the understanding from U.S. Trade Representative William E. Brock on May 1 when the American official paid a call on then Minister of International Trade and Industry Rokusuke Tanaka at the end of Japan-U.S. negotiations on the auto trade accord.

Brock verbally pledged that Japanese car exports to the American market in the second year of the accord would not be reduced below the first-year volume of 1.68 million, he said. He added that he won the U.S. pledge because he feared the United States might seek a cut in second-year export volume.

Fujiwara made the statement in response to mounting pressures in the United States for further curtailment of the volume of Japanese car shipments in the second year of the agreement, beginning next April.

U.S. Deputy Trade Representative David MacDonald, told a U.S. Senate subcommittee hearing Tuesday he plans to seek a Japanese agreement on such a cut.

Fujiwara, who was in charge of negotiations for the conclusion of the three-year agreement as director general of the MITI International Trade Policy Bureau, pointed out that as a result of the U.S. pledge, a special statement issued by Tanaka on May 1 referred only to an increase in the second-year export volume, and made no mention about any possible decrease. It is thus out of the question that the Japanese Government will agree to discuss second-year export volume curtailment even if the United States demands such discussions, Fujiwara emphasized.

Meanwhile, Japanese automakers said they would ask the government not to yield to U.S. pressures. The government should stick to its policy that 1.68 million units is the minimum second-year volume even if pushed to make a compromise. The three-year agreement provides that in the second year Japanese car makers can export a number equal to 1.68 million units plus 16.5 percent of any increase in overall U.S. car demand. The automakers say the U.S. demand for curtailment of the export volume is "unjustified," citing the Fujiwara-Brock understanding.

#### U.S.'MISUNDERSTANDING' ON CAR EXPORTS NOTED

OW021333 Tokyo KYODO in English 1227 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 2 (KYODO) -- Andrew Lewis, visiting U.S. secretary of transportation, Wednesday expressed hope that Japan will hold its car shipments to the United States in the year starting next April to less than 1.68 million units. Lewis, however, did not clarify to what extent his country wants Japan to restrict car exports in the year -- the second year of a three-year Japan-U.S. agreement on Japan's voluntary car shipment controls. He said this matter would be left to negotiations to be held between Japanese trade officials and U.S. Deputy Trade Representative David MacDonald, who is coming to Japan next week. Under the three-year Japan-U.S. agreement, Japan was allowed to export 1.68 million cars to the U.S. market during Japanese fiscal year 1981 and ship a number equal to 1.68 million plus 16.5 percent of any increase in overall U.S. car demand in the second year.

The U.S. Government, however, is moving to seek a lowering of second-year exports, citing the prolonged slump in the American automobile industry.

In a related development, Shohei Kurihara, vice minister of international trade and industry for international affairs, told William G. Barraclough, minister-counsellor of the U.S. Embassy, that there is an understanding between Japan and the United States that Japanese car shipments in the second year of the three-year accord would not fall below the first-year volume. Kurihara pointed this out in connection with a U.S. plan to set the second-year volume below the first-year level of 1.68 million units, disclosed by U.S. Deputy Trade Representative MacDonald in testimony before a U.S. Senate subcommittee.

The Japanese official said there is a misunderstanding by the U.S. of the formula used to set the first-year export volume. MacDonald said the first-year volume was fixed at 1.68 million units based on an estimate of U.S. car demand but Kurihara maintains that the volume was set at that level on the basis of Japan's car exports to the United States in 1979 and 1980. There is a similar misunderstanding on the U.S. side concerning the formula used in determining the second-year export volume, he pointed out.

MITI officials said the government will clarify these points for the U.S. side when MacDonald confers with them Monday.

#### JAPANESE ECONOMIC GROUP SIATED FOR PRC VISIT

OW010247 Tokyo KYODO in English 0237 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 1 (KYODO) -- Japan will send a high-powered delegation to China early next week to study its economic program and financial needs. An 18-member delegation from the Association for the Promotion of International Trade, Japan will leave for Beijing December 6 and stay there until December 12.

The Japanese delegation, to be led by Shigeichi Koga, adviser to Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd, will hold talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang, Vice Premier Gu Mu and other senior Chinese officials. "The delegates will try to learn as much as possible about the prospects of the Chinese economic program now that the National People's Congress is under way," an association spokesman said. The spokesman also said the delegation will also take up the issue of China's massive cancellations of plant contracts with Japanese concerns.

The delegates also include Industrial Bank of Japan Chairman Isao Mesamune, Sumitomo Corp Honorary Chairman Hisashi Tsuda and Hitachi LTD Chairman Hirokichi Yoshiyama.

#### JAPAN, FRANCE TO PROMOTE INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION

OW011313 Tokyo KYODO in English 1228 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo Dec 1 (KYODO) -- Japanese and French Government officials Tuesday agreed to promote mutual industrial cooperation in electronics and other fields on a private enterprise basis, a spokesman for the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said.

The agreement came during the first meeting of the Japan-France Industrial Cooperation Committee ended Tuesday, according to the spokesman. Other fields involved included carbon fiber, machine tools and industrial robots, biotechnology, the space industry, energy, and cooperation in third markets, the spokesman said.

Kazuo Waskasugi, director general of MITI's International Trade Policy Bureau, took part in the two days of working-level talks along with his French counterpart, L. Hennekinne, director for external relations of the Ministry of Industry.

French officials explained that, generally speaking the French Government's policy of nationalizing large firms would not work as an obstacle to industrial cooperation, according to the MITI spokesman.

Last June, Japan and France agreed to establish the bilateral committee when Japan recorded a dollar 952 million customs-cleared trade surplus with France in the first 10 months of this year, up from dollar 640 million in the corresponding period last year.

#### RAV LIES, MARCHES MARK ANNIVERSARY OF PACIFIC WAR

OW081219 Tokyo KYODO in English 1201 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 8 (KYODO) -- The Japanese marked the 40th anniversary of the beginning of World War II Tuesday with peace rallies, candlelight marches and discussion sessions by civic groups and leftist organizations across the country. But there was no major government ceremony for the 1941-45 war which was set off by Japan's surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The war resulted in the deaths of some 3 million soldiers and civilians on the Japanese side alone. In Tokyo, about 1,500 mothers took part in a peace rally which called for "no more arms and no more nukes." One of them, rejecting government plans to purchase sophisticated radar planes, said "a P-3C needs money sufficient to build 100 nursery schools."

Meanwhile, a peace symposium in Yokohama demanded a halt to the Soviet-U.S. nuclear arms race. The workshop, organized by the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) and other labor groups, also called on the government to uphold its three non-nuclear principles banning production, possession and introduction of nuclear arms into Japan. The symposium was followed by a candlelight rally staged by about 5,000 persons in downtown Yokohama.

Elsewhere, an antiwar rally drew a crowd of 1,500 persons at Naha, Okinawa, the site of fierce Japan-U.S. fighting toward the end of the war. The participants called for withdrawal of American military bases which occupy a substantial part of the subtropical island prefecture. It was the first peace rally held on Okinawa on the occasion of the Pacific war anniversary.

#### DEFENSE CHIEF SEEKS 9.9-PERCENT SPENDING BOOST

OW011301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1242 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 1 (KYODO) -- New Defense Agency Chief Soichiro Ito said Tuesday he will exert his utmost effort to increase next fiscal year's defense spending by 9.9 percent over fiscal 1981.

In an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE, Ito said such a rate of increase is needed to cover the annual pay hikes for self-defense force personnel amounting to yen 58 billion.

In the budget previously worked out by the Finance Ministry, defense outlays allowed an increase of 7.5 percent in fiscal 1982 over fiscal 1981.

Ito said a 7.5 percent increase exclusive of the pay boost was necessary to avoid friction between Japan and the United States in defense affairs. "Such friction would affect basic Japan-U.S. ties," he said.

The National Personnel Authority proposed a pay hike which required an additional yen 58 billion. But prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Finance Minister Michio Watanabe, facing the problem of bringing deficit-ridden government finances into balance, [have] been maintaining that the 7.5 percent increase must take the pay hike into account.

"We need the understanding of the United States and we can hardly get such understanding by telling them about our financial situation or about public opinion in Japan" Ito said.

He also revealed that he had met with Japanese Ambassador to the U.S. Yoshio Okawara earlier in the day. Ito quoted Okawara as saying that mistrust toward Japan was increasing inside U.S. political circles.

The defense chief also said that he would maintain defense spending within 1 percent of gross national product (GNP) as long as possible. He said, "GNP is growing," implying that the nation's defense spending could also increase within the 1 percent framework.

Ito said that Japan should not become a big military power. The Defense Agency, however, is reviewing mid-term defense program estimates free from the framework. Defense Agency officials have said that the 1976 defense program outline cannot be implemented if defense spending remains within 1 percent of GNP.

#### MINISTERS DISAGREE ON ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION

OW010451 Tokyo KYODO in English 0438 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo Dec 1 (KYODO) -- Two Japanese economic ministers Tuesday expressed sharply divided views over the government plan to rehabilitate Japan's financial structure following the latest Cabinet reshuffle.

Toshio Komoto, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, suggested Japan should relax the planned reduction of deficit-covering national bonds. But Finance Minister Michio Watanabe sought the cooperation of Cabinet ministers in reducing their budgetary requests to cover yen 1 trillion (dollar 4.65 billion) in additional "must" outlays for the next fiscal year. Watanabe wants to achieve financial rehabilitation by reducing national bond issues by yen 1.83 trillion (dollar 8.5 billion).

Both Komoto and Watanabe retained their posts in Monday's Cabinet reshuffle.

Komoto cited an estimate by the organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) that economic recovery in industrialized nations will be delayed into the latter half of next year, when only a small improvement can be expected. This will result in chain reaction in Japan whose economic recovery will also be delayed and Japan's economic situation will be the worst in the next fiscal year, when the financial rehabilitation program is due to begin. Watanabe later told newsmen that he would go ahead with the reduction of the national bonds as planned, otherwise, government spending would be substantially increased.

If the government increases the issuance of national bonds to expand the economy, there is the possibility of inflation, he said. "We must consider which damage has major impact on the citizens -- reduction in government spending or inflation," he added.

KCNA CITES U.S. KOREAN PAPER ON SEOUL OLYMPICS

SK100439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 10 (KCNA) -- A recent issue of SINHAN MINBO, a newspaper of Koreans in the United States, carried an editorial headlined "Tragic Nature of 1988 Seoul Olympiad." Noting that "it is easy to understand that the holding of an Olympiad needs large expenses in economic aspect," the editorial said: South Korea comes first in the world in the rate of tax imposition and its present foreign debts amount to 32,500 million dollars. In view of the present trend it may be reasonable to foretell that its foreign debts will increase to 70,000-80,000 million dollars in 1988.

To secure funds for an Olympiad two times as much taxes as now will have to be levied on the people. The problem is serious in that South Korea wants to host an Olympiad for a political purpose, while being saddled with huge foreign loans reaching into astronomical figures without meeting the basic demand of the people. Therefore, it is only the people who will sustain a loss.

South Korea is one of the biggest debtors in the world. It is evident that underlying Chon Tu-hwan's Olympiad gamble in such economic destitution is a plot to seize power again after 1988.

Noting that the holding of an Olympiad seeks various aims in political aspect, the editorial went on: First of all, it is a political ruse to cover up the tyrannic fascist suppression including the massacre of Kwangju citizens and the imprisoning of Kim Tae-chung and other democratic figures and the dirty rebellious usurpation of power and to divert elsewhere the attention of the people. Secondly, it is a plot to find an opportunity to lay a foundation for the reappearance of Chon Tu-hwan under the cloak of Olympiad as a basic strategy for coming into power again through "presidential elections" in March, 1988. Thirdly, it is a plot to get the official recognition of his "regime" at home and abroad by holding Olympic games. Fourthly, it is designed to change the view of the people who regard Chon Tu-hwan's "government" as a ruling machine of military rebels.

Internationally, the puppet clique is going to stage a deceptive drama to "improve" its prestige which has fallen to the ground due to the Kwangju massacre, free itself from isolation, change the public opinion that South Korea is a colony of the United States, and give an impression as if "economic growth" is "maintained."

It should be emphasized that Chon Tu-hwan's holding of an Olympiad is an acquisition made with the backing of the United States. It is necessary for the United States for many reasons to strengthen the political ground of the Chon Tu-hwan system isolated from the people. Because, it has to secure continuous economic and military profits.

In view of these facts, the holding of the 1988 Seoul Olympiad will be helpful only to strengthening the dictatorial system and increasing profits of foreign forces, thereby imposing heavier and more painful burdens upon the people.

DPRK SOCCER TEAM INTERVIEWED AFTER N-S MATCH

SK091132 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Roundtable talk entitled "Upholding Our Party's Athletics Policy," with the DPRK soccer team which participated in the 14th Thai King's Cup international soccer tournament -- recorded, date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Moderator] We are here together with our soccer players who participated in the 14th King's Cup international soccer tournament -- recently held in Bangkok, the capital of Thailand -- and who defeated the South Korean soccer team by a score of 2 to 1.

I think you experienced some hardships in your long journey. I am glad to again see you whom we have longed to see. Now, I would like to begin hearing you recall your participation in the game, with team leader Comrade Kang Tok-chun opening this discussion.

[Kang Tok-chun]: The second division, which we were in, included such strong teams as the Australian and Polish teams. In particular, the South Korean team belonged to this division. This compelled our players to play with vigilance from the first game.

Our players beat the South Korean team in terms of capability. Throughout the whole game, our team overwhelmingly beat the South Koreans physically, technically, and tactically, while seizing the initiative in the game. Moreover, our players did well in terms of morality, too. When South Korean players fell to the ground as a result of their clashes with our players in the mid-air scrambles for the ball, our players helped them to their feet, demonstrating noble sportsmanship. The audience appreciated our players' good conduct.

The South Korean team members admitted that they were defeated in the game in terms of capability. To cite a few examples, the South Korean team leader seemed to try to win the King's Cup. We talked with each other at the opening ceremony. He said that in order to score well in the game, his team had undergone training for about 10 days in Hong Kong with a view toward acclimating his players to the heat and humidity of Bangkok, Thailand. In view of this, they must have made a good preparation for the game. We had the match with this team on 14 November. It was maybe two days later that a South Korean team member visited us late at night to bid us farewell. I asked him: Your team's games are not finished yet. Are you leaving alone? He answered that all the leading members of his team were leaving together. He seemed to be very apprehensive when he said that he didn't know what would happen to his team because he had even scored two goals against them. He left after bowing several times to me.

[Moderator]: In other words, he beat a hasty retreat.

[Kang Tok-chun]: Yes. The South Korean team was a combined team. We were told that the South Korean team leaders eliminated a few players who had played for a long time, in preparation for the King's Cup game, and reinforced the team with new players. They say they are preparing for the 9th Asian Games to be held in India in November, next year, with such a reinforced team.

[Moderator]: The team leader and members will ponder over the cause of their failure. They must have thought a great deal about whether they could beat our team with such a poor team.

[Kang Tok-chun]: I told a South Korean team member who visited us that we would have a match again at the 9th Asian Games. Appearing dejected, he said that the team would not succeed for the next 2 or 3 years and that the prospects of winning the match were ambiguous.

[Moderator]: I think our team won a brilliant, overwhelming victory over the South Korean team by fighting well, demonstrating high collectivist spirit, technique and fighting spirit.

[First unidentified player]: We have attained success totally because we used in the game the tactics which we learned from the great leader and the glorious party center. The glorious party center has given us teachings on sound ideology, strong fighting spirit and patience in the sports sector.

[Second unidentified player]: The great leader rejoiced over our small success. He said that we fought well in the game. The glorious party center bestowed on us political trust. In addition to this, the glorious party center instructed the persons concerned to arrange a large welcome event at the airport and gave precious gifts to all of us.

[Moderator]: Indeed, I think our players are endlessly happy to live in the benevolent bosom of the great leader and the glorious party center.

[Unidentified player]: Really, thousands of thoughts came to me when I received great political trust and consideration on this occasion. I had games and had talks with the South Korean players face to face in Thailand. I exchanged remarks with them, asking for news about them and informing them of news about us. I asked a South Korean player what happened to those who had been eliminated from the team. He answered that they were sold overseas for money. It was heart-rending news. Asked by him what the DPRK players would become after retiring, I said that we don't worry about the future or jobs in the bosom of the great leader. He lamented, in turn, that the South Korean players can live and play only when they have enough money.

We had to contend with each other in a foreign country, as consanguineous compatriots wearing different markings on our chests, to win victory. I thought this is because of the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique -- a bunch of rascals and their faithful stooges -- to make the division of our country into two Koreas permanent in various ways. While shedding tears of joy because we demonstrated the honor of chuche Korea, I felt heart-rending sorrow for the tragedy of national division. I think that my feelings were shared by all the members of our team.

[Unidentified player]: Such was our players' feeling. A Thai spectator told me we could have harassed the South Korean team more in our match. He added that our team played gently.

[Kang Tok-chun]: It is beyond my ability to describe it, the distress that compatriots had to compete in a foreign country. At the opening ceremony of the King's Cup match on 9 November, I was sitting on the platform. Our team marched in, followed by the South Korean players. Upon seeing that they marched forward as different teams, I was nearly heartbroken at that moment and was really displeased. All the more so because our players, who, wearing different markings, competed on the same playing field with their brethren. Furthermore, the stadium was always half-filled for the games between teams of foreign countries. However, it seemed that almost all of Bangkok turned out to see the North-South Korean game. The stadium was overflowing from 1600 hours; some people had to watch the game on the field because of the lack of stadium seats. My heart really broke to see that they enjoyed the game, between the North and South, with such enthusiasm. I asked myself why compatriots had to compete against each other in a foreign country. I deeply felt again that it was because the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, their stooge, are frantically scheming to divide our Korea into two Koreas.

[Unidentified player]: I would like to add to what has been discussed here. I felt that the tragedy of national division should not continue further. I think that we should achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of fatherland at the earliest possible date. The independent and peaceful reunification of fatherland should be achieved in accordance with the three principles -- independence, peace and great national unity -- as illuminated by the great leader.

[Moderator]: In reality, in order to end the tragedy of national division as soon as possible, we should smash the maneuvers to perpetuate national division by the U.S. imperialists and their faithful stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique.

[Unidentified player]: In this connection, I think that we should offer only joy to the great leader and the glorious party by never priding ourselves in the small success already achieved but by working hard loyally in the future, too, thus winning every international game.

[Moderator]: Through your participation you created a great sensation in Thailand and recorded another proud success in chuche athletics. I hope that you achieve success by winning all games in the future. I am going to finish our talk. Thank you.

KCNA: SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE DENOUNCE RPR SPY CASE

SK100812 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 10 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist rogues recently faked up a "spying case" and illegally arrested and jailed on charges of being "spies" many people including members of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification at the Koryo University who had undauntedly fought for the democratization of society and the reunification of the country, and put them to brutal persecution. The South Korean people of all walks of life are lifting up their voices denouncing this outrage.

According to a report, Hwang Song-man, a worker residing in Seoul, said: How can the struggle for the democratization of society and the reunification of the country be "spying" activity and a crime? He continued: These members of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification have conducted brisk activities as a standard-bearer of democracy and patriotism on the decisive crossroads of democracy or fascism, reunification or eternal division. They are patriots deserving high praise.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan attempts to threaten the people by noisily advertising this "case," but in vain. I have keenly realized that as long as the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is left intact neither democracy nor reunification can be achieved. I will more valiantly advance to bring the day when democracy punishes fascism and patriotism judges and passes a verdict on treachery.

A peasant named Yi Yong-sik said: Those whom the traitor Chon Tu-hwan brands as "spies" are true patriots who have fought undauntedly for the peasants and people of other sections through storm and stress. He went on to say: As long as such traitors as Chon Tu-hwan who brandishes the bayonet to suppress the desire of the nation and people are left alone, we cannot live in peace even a day nor can the ardent desire of the nation for reunification be realized. We must upturn this wrong world before plowing paddy and non-paddy fields. We peasants, too, should take their due position and courageously rise in sacred struggle for democracy and reunification.

USSR ENVOY NOTES KIM CHONG-IL'S GUIDANCE

SK091203 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 9 (KCNA) -- A meeting for the year-end account settlement and income distribution was held at the Samjigang cooperative farm in Chaeryong County, South Hwanghae Province, on December 7 to sum up this year's successful farming.

The meeting was watched by diplomatic envoys and correspondents of various countries in Korea. Set up on the platform of the meeting place was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

The guests congratulated the farmers there upon their proud success in creditably carrying out this year's agricultural production plan in all indices by doing farming in a scientific and technical way as required by the chuche methods of farming and danced together with the farmers, sharing joy with them. The guests were invited to a luncheon arranged at the farm.

Speaking at the luncheon on behalf of the diplomatic envoys, Soviet Ambassador G.A. Kriulin said: A bumper harvest reaped by the farm again this year is a fruition of the devoted endeavours made by its members to carry out the teachings of Comrade Kim Il-song and the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea. He continued: We are following with keen interest the struggle of the Korean people for carrying out the grand nature-remaking plan for the reclamation of 300,000 hectares of tideland and the obtaining of 200,000 hectares of more land in accordance with the decision of the fourth plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

We are aware that Comrade Kim Chong-il is personally guiding this work in a concrete way. The fulfilment of this plan will make a tremendous contribution to the further development of agricultural production and the economy as a whole in socialist Korea.

The Soviet ambassador expressed the conviction that the working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea would achieve new success in socialist construction and in the struggle to reunify their divided country peacefully on a democratic principle under the guidance of the Workers Party of Korea led by respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The guests were accompanied by Pak Su-tong, Kim Chae-suk and other personages concerned.

CORRECTION TO HU YAOBANG MENTION OF KIM CHONG-IL

In the KNA item reporting the meeting on 27 November between Hu Yaobang, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and the Korean Workers Party delegation headed by Kim Yong-nam, member of the Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, Kim Il-song was inadvertently substituted for Kim Chong-il. The passage concerned, which was published in the 1 December DAILY REPORT, page D 2, under the sub-head "Meeting With Hu Yaobang," second paragraph, penultimate and ultimate lines, should cite Hu Yaobang as conveying "his wishes for the longevity in good health of President Kim Il-song and for the energetic work of Comrade Kim Chong-il."

REPORTAGE ON YI CHONG-OK'S VISIT TO NEPAL

Address to Rally in Katmandu

SK090925 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Address by DPRK Premier Yi Chong-ok at 5 December mass welcoming rally in Katmandu -- read by announcer]

[Text] I express deep gratitude to the citizens of Katmandu for the warm welcome accorded to us at the magnificent mass rally today and to the respected His Excellency Prem Bahadur Sakia for his excellent and encouraging address full of amicable feeling toward us. I wish to take this opportunity to convey, through you, warmest brotherly greetings from the government and people of the DPRK to the citizens of Katmandu and the government and people of the Kingdom of Nepal. This mass rally is a clear demonstration of the deep solidarity of the Nepalese people with the Korean people and is a powerful display of the friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and Nepal, who are struggling in the same ranks of the Nonaligned Movement.

Our people treasure the friendly and cooperative relations with the Nepalese people formed in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism to build a new society. We deem it a great pleasure and pride to have such a courageous people as the Nepalese people as our friends on the continent of Asia. Today, the wise and dilligent Nepalese people are waging a vigorous struggle to achieve the nation's independent development under the leadership of the respected His Excellency King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, while consolidating national independence.

The successes which the Nepalese people are registering in the construction of a new society serve as the common successes of the people of the nonaligned countries. Therefore, we heartily rejoice over the Nepalese people's successes as our own and wish you greater success in your future struggle.

Today the struggle for socialist construction and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland in our country is being carried out in a close relationship with the struggle of the peoples of the nonaligned nations against imperialism and for independence. Upholding the programmatic tasks put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic Sixth KWP Congress and at the Fourth Plenum of the Sixth KWP Central Committee, the Korean people are struggling under the guidance of the glorious party center to attain the complete victory of socialism and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

In a report at the Sixth KWP Congress last October, Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, set forth a new reunification proposal for founding a confederal state with collaboration between the North and the South, leaving their ideas and systems as they are, as the most realistic and reasonable measure for reunifying the nation independently and peacefully and based on the principle of great national unity. We will achieve the historic cause of national reunification without fail by the united strength of the nation.

We take this opportunity to express our deep gratitude to the Nepalese Government and people for their support for and sympathy with the just cause of our people for peacefully reunifying the nation by themselves, on a democratic principle, without any outside interference.

Today the friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Nepal are progressing well every day in accord with the ideas of the Nonaligned Movement. Our people rejoice over this. We firmly believe that on the occasion of our visit to Nepal, the friendly and cooperative relations between our two nations will be further consolidated and advance politically, economically, culturally and in all other domains and that the friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and Nepal, who are struggling to achieve the common objectives and ideas in the same ranks of the Nonaligned Movement, will be strengthened.

The Korean people, in the future, too, will struggle in firm unity with the fraternal Nepalese people for the victory in the cause of anti-imperialism and for independence by upholding the banner of independence and nonalignment.

#### Departure From Nepal 6 Dec

SK090032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 9 (KCNA) -- Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Katmandu on December 6 after concluding an official goodwill visit to Nepal, according to a report.

A farewell function for Premier Yi Chong-ok and his party was held at the airport. The national anthems of our country and Nepal were played.

Premier Yi Chong-ok, in company with Prime Minister of Nepal Surya Bahadur Thapa, reviewed a guard of honour.

Premier of the Administration Council Yi Chong-ok and his party were seen off at the airport by Prime Minister of Nepal Surya Bahadur Thapa, the president of the Supreme Court, the chairman of the State Council, the chairman of the National Panchayat, permanent members of the State Council, ministers of the government, members of the National Panchayat, ministers of state and other personages concerned and more than 500 people. The ambassador and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Nepal were also present at the airport.

Prior to departure, Premier Yi Chong-ok made public a statement at the airport.

During their stay in Nepal the premier of the Administration Council and his party inspected factories in the industrial district of Bala Province and a museum, and were invited to a cocktail party hosted by the prime minister of Nepal.

JAPAN 'CONSIDERING' INTERIM TALKS ON AID REQUEST

SK100158 Seoul YONHAP in English 0118 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Seoul, Dec 10 (YONHAP) -- There are indications that a breakthrough is imminent in the stalemated talks between Seoul and Tokyo on the former's standing request for six billion U.S. dollars in Japanese Government loans.

According to Japanese press reports available here, Japan is considering holding preparatory talks at the working level with the South Korean Government, before the end of the year, to pave the way for the bilateral foreign ministers' meeting on the issue in January.

Diplomatic observers here see the reported move on the part of the Japanese Government as an indication of a substantial shift in Tokyo's attitude regarding the loan package, a shift closer to Seoul's position calling for a "political" solution of the issue.

Meanwhile, Korean officials said that they expect the Japanese Government to make a new proposal to South Korea shortly, in an attempt to break the stalemate. They added that, in dealing with the loan issue, the Seoul government attaches the greatest importance to the scope of the loan package, and suggested that it was reluctant to make concessions on the score.

YONHAP: JAPAN TO SEND FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

SK100214 Seoul YONHAP in English 0159 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 10 (YONHAP) -- Tokyo is considering sending Director Akidane Kiuchi of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Bureau to Seoul before the end of this year, as part of its effort to settle as soon as possible the issue of Seoul's request for six billion U.S. dollars in economic cooperation over the next five years.

The security-related loan request is a major stumbling block in the normalization of bilateral relations.

Foreign Ministry officials here said Wednesday that Seoul hoped to have a foreign ministers conference before having a meeting of working-level officials, and Kiuchi is expected to convey Japan's position on the matter as well as on the loan request issue itself.

JAPANESE PRESS CITED ON SAKURAUCHI VISIT

SK090303 Seoul YONHAP in English 0253 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 9 (YONHAP) -- The Japanese Government is considering sending Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi or other ranking officials to Seoul to break the stalemate on Seoul's request for six billion U.S. dollars in economic cooperation from Japan over the next five years.

The ASAHI SHIMBUN reported Wednesday that, since Seoul turned down a proposal by Sakurauchi last Friday to resume talks on commercial loans for the fiscal year 1981, which ends next March 31, Sakurauchi and other ranking officials here have begun to review problems concerning the deadlocked negotiations for a political compromise over the loan issue.

Tokyo began to study the problems seriously because it saw that Seoul reacted favorably to Zenko Suzuki's positive stance on economic cooperation with Korea, and expressed the hope that the issue would be settled as soon as possible, the ASAHI reported.

Although the Foreign Ministry here has not made an official announcement on the sending of Sakurauchi to Seoul or on a political compromise, it has begun to study the possibility of a political compromise, because Korea-Japan relations could worsen depending on circumstances, according to the ASAHI.

The dispatching of Sakurauchi or other ranking officials to Seoul will be considered when the two countries enter political negotiations over the loan request. The daily also said that Seoul might have refused the Japanese proposal to begin with talks on commercial loans for the fiscal year 1981 because of some possible limits at working-level officials' meetings or because of its hope to settle the issue through political negotiations.

#### DJP SAYS LIFTING POLITICAL BAN PREMATURE

SK100707 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Dec 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The Steering Committee of the National Assembly will deliberate a Democratic Korea Party-proposed recommendation that the government permit at an early date the political activity of former politicians condemned to the eight-year ostracism on Dec. 16.

The house panel's plan was agreed to by Rep. Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the majority Democratic Justice Party, and his first minority DKP counterpart Rep. Ko Chae-chong yesterday. Fierce debate on the recommendation is expected in the scheduled meeting of the house committee since the two rival parties are in quite different positions.

The majority party maintains the stand that "it is premature to lift the political ban at the present time when the Fifth Republic has yet to take deep root." Therefore, the DJP is determined to turn down the recommendation by vote after a pro-con debate in the Steering Committee meeting. However, the DKP insists that even some of the political outcasts from diplomatic and sports fields be allowed to resume their political activity in order to build the foundation for national harmony.

#### CHON CALLS FOR EXPANDED SAEMAUL MOVEMENT

SK090230 Seoul YONHAP in English 0208 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Taegu, Korea, Dec 9 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan said Wednesday that the Saemaul (new community) movement should be fostered in the future as a popular organization designed to help surmount possible national crises. The movement should be expanded to include spiritual reformation, and the development of national strength, Chon declared at an annual Saemaul leaders' meeting here.

Reiterating the need to elevate the Saemaul movement to a national campaign, in which every Korean will participate with firm conviction, the chief executive stressed that practice rather than slogans ought to be emphasized.

He reminded the Saemaul leaders that, while the movement initiated by the late President Pak Chong-hui in early 1970's has numerous merits, it also has its demerits, and this has led some people to pay lip-service to it, while not really being committed to it.

Some 7,000 people, including 5,250 Saemaul leaders from various walks of life, provincial governors and mayors, and the entire Cabinet were present at the meeting held in a gymnasium here.

Following the presidential address, the Saemaul cadre adopted a three-point resolution, in which it vowed to stand in the vanguard in the establishment of a democratic welfare state, and to devote itself to community development for national security and the survival of the Korean people.

CHON STRESSES NEED FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

SK080817 Seoul YONHAP in English 0756 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Seoul, Dec 8 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan, Tuesday emphasized the necessity of a balanced regional, industrial and social development to expedite the realization of "the Korean people's aspiration for a welfare state."

The chief executive said that "We can take one step nearer to the realization of a true democratic welfare state only when farmers, the agricultural sector, and the rural areas develop to such an extent that they are not inferior to professional persons, the industrial sectors and the urban areas."

He made the remarks, Tuesday afternoon during a ceremony marking the inauguration of the 4,350-meter embankment, the country's longest, at the estuary of the Yongsan River, running through the southwestern part of the Korean Peninsula.

The president also said that the achievement of self-sufficiency in the production of rice, staple food of the Korean people, has a direct bearing on national stability and prosperity. Under the present circumstances food resources are liable to be used as a political weapon, according to the president.

The possible shortcut to achieving self-sufficiency in rice production is to expand the foundations for agriculture, through the effective use of land and the development of abundant water supply and to improve the productivity of agriculture through mechanized and scientific farming, Chon said.

The dike at the mouth of the Yongsan River, inaugurated after four years of laborious construction at a total cost of 42.1 billion won (approximately 61 million U.S. dollars), created the largest artificial lake in the Orient. It will supply water to 20,700 hectares of farm land and produce an additional 660,000 soks of rice a year (one sok is equivalent to 5.12 U.S. bushel).

Chon also said that the inauguration of the Yongsan River embankment marks another milestone in the national effort for a second economic leap.

POK SETS 1982 EXPORT GOAL AT \$24.7 BILLION

SK100202 Seoul YONHAP in English 0124 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Seoul, Dec 10 (YONHAP) -- The government has finalized its export target for next year at 24.7 billion U.S. dollars, down six billion dollars from the original goal of 30.7 billion dollars.

The final export goal is 17.6 percent higher than this year's exports estimated to total 21 billion dollars, according to the vernacular daily, the CHOSON ILBO, Thursday.

The readjustment of the export target was prompted by the delay in the recovery of international business recently, as well as by the worsening competitiveness of Korean goods on the international market, the CHOSON said.

MATERIALS ON PRK'S HENG SAMRIN'S VISIT TO MPR

## Tsedenbal Dinner Speech

OW100240 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1704 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Dec (MONTSAME) -- Fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Mongolian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, are gaining in strength and scope, Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR, said at the dinner in honour of the visiting party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the PRPK Central Committee, chairman of the State Council of the PRK. "It is especially gratifying to note the Mongolian leader said that the Kampuchean people, under the guidance of the People's Revolutionary Party in close cooperation with the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other states of the socialist community, has upheld its national independence and revolutionary gains from the encroachments of imperialist and hegemonistic forces and now is succeeding in building a new life."

The Mongolian people and its government, the speaker stressed, vigorously denounce the hostile policy towards Kampuchea pursued by the Chinese hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces. The MPR fully supports the constructive proposals and initiatives of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, aimed at establishing good-neighbourly relations with the ASEAN states and at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

Our party and the entire Mongolian people side firmly with the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people in their selfless struggle for the consolidation of the revolutionary gains and for the development of the country along the road of socialism.

## Heng Samrin Dinner Speech

OW100233 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1714 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Dec (MONTSAME) -- In all its trials the Kampuchean people has invariably received moral and material support from the Soviet Union, Mongolia and other fraternal socialist countries, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, chairman of the State Council of the PRK, said at the dinner in honour of the party and government delegation led by him.

During a short span of time passed since the liberation of the country from the Pol Pot clique, the Kampuchean people has achieved great successes and in spite of the encroachments of the enemies of People's Kampuchea aimed at undermining our revolution the situation in the PRK became stable and irreversible, Heng Samrin stated. The decisions adopted at the 4th Congress of the KPRP and endorsed by the First National Council Session testify to the fact that the country is confidently advancing along the road of building the foundations of socialism.

The party and government of the PRK highly appreciate and fully support the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union, aimed at maintaining peace all over the world. We also support the proposal of the MPR on working out a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific, he said.

## Talks With Tsedenbal

OW100500 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1720 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Dec (MONTSAME) -- Talks began in the Government House today between Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural and the party and government delegation of Kampuchea led by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the PRPK CC, chairman of the State Council of the PRK.

Taking part in the talks were on the Mongolian side members of the Politbureau of the MPRP CC, Secretaries of the party Central Committee D. Molomjamts and D. Gombojab, Deputy Chairmen of the MPR Council of Ministers C. Suren and D. Tsebegmid, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the MPR M. Dugersuren, Minister of Agriculture of the MPR S. Sodnomdorj, First Deputy Minister of Health G. Jamba, First Deputy Chairman of the MPR State Committee for External Economic Relations N. Basanjab and other officials.

On the Kampuchean side -- members of the Politbureau of the PRPK Central Committee, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the PRK Hun Sen, Minister of Information and Culture of the PRK Cheng Phon, Minister of Agriculture of the PRK Kong Samol, Deputy Minister of Health of the PRK Nuth Savoeun, Ambassador of the PRK to the MPR Kong Korm and other officials.

The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

#### LEADERS MARK LAO NATIONAL DAY ANNIVERSARY

OWO41031 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1742 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 Dec (MONTSAME) -- Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR, and Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, sent a message of congratulations to Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, prime minister of the LPDR, and to Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR, chairman of the Supreme People's Council of the LPDR, on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos.

The message of the Mongolian leaders stressed that the victory of the national democratic revolution in Laos and the foundation of the LPDR which embarked upon the road of socialist development became one of major gains of the world revolutionary movement and a valuable contribution to the cause of strengthening [word indistinct] the positions of socialism in Southeast Asia.

The Government of the MPR highly (?evaluates) and fully supports the peaceloving policy, the constructive initiative of the LPDR, aimed at the consolidation of unity of the socialist community, safeguarding and maintaining peace and security of the peoples any at converting Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. The combat unity and solidarity, fruitful cooperation of the three fraternal states of Indochina constitute an important factor for establishing (?peace and) stability in Southeast Asia, the message stresses.

The Mongolian leaders emphasize that the fraternal, friendly relations and close cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism are developing and widening with every passing year in the spirit on the treaty on friendship and cooperation of 1979.

HENG SAMRIN STOPS IN MOSCOW EN ROUTE TO MPR

BK091303 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 9 Dec 81

[The announcer introduced the following item as a "flash"]

[Text] According to a special SPK correspondent, the high-ranking party and government delegation led by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, arrived in Ulaanbaatar, capital of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], on 8 December for an official friendship visit to the MPR at the invitation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural and the MPR Council of Ministers.

Greeting the delegation at the airport were Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; and several other Mongolian leaders.

Before arriving in Ulaanbaatar, the high-ranking PRK party and government delegation stopped over in Moscow on 6 and 7 December. Greeting and seeing off the Kampuchean party and government delegation upon its arrival at and departure from Moscow airport were Comrade Babken Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other Soviet dignitaries. On that occasion, Comrade Meas Samnang, PRK ambassador to Moscow, also greeted the Kampuchean delegation at the airport.

PHNOM PENH SCORES ASEAN ARMS SUPPLY 'PROMISE'

BK100658 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary: "The ASEAN Doctor Is Trying To Revive the Pol Pot Corpse"]

[Text] Recently, peace- and justice-loving opinion in the world has condemned a number of ASEAN ruling circles, particularly those in Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia, who have tried to carry out the orders of Beijing expansionism and U.S. imperialism by forcing the three reactionary Khmer groups of Pol Pot, Sihanouk and Son Sann to agree with each other in creating the so-called coalition front aimed at reviving the genocidal Pol Pot political corpse.

From the conference in Singapore to the several meetings in Bangkok, the three pawns have been unable to reach any agreement, making the ASEAN bosses very unhappy, upset and worried. Despite the stick and the candy, sweet persuasion and harsh threats, the three puppets continue to quarrel with each other and fight each other for power. They agree only on opposing the Kampuchean revolution and sabotaging the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people, but they adamantly refuse to see eye to eye where power is concerned.

Such worries have brought the ASEAN foreign ministers to Bangkok. Very soon they will meet in Phatthaya to solve the question of uniting the three reactionary Khmer groups. This insanity and lack of judgment more clearly exposes to world opinion the ambitions of some of the ASEAN countries that are lackeys of the Beijing expansionists and U.S. imperialists, as they have been overtly working for opposition to the Kampuchean people in particular, and the peoples of the three Indochinese countries in general.

Moreover, a despicable act that cannot be pardoned is the fact that a number of ASEAN countries have gone as far as to promise arms supplies and to appeal to other countries to give military aid to the reactionary Khmer groups to enable them to undermine the peace of the Kampuchean people and create tension in Southeast Asia. The belligerent ambitions of the rulers of ASEAN countries that are satellites of the Beijing expansionists and U.S. imperialists will not escape failure.

In such a situation, political analysts may theorize that, at the forthcoming Phatthaya conference, the ASEAN foreign ministers will undoubtedly invent many other ploys to feed their propaganda apparatuses in their campaign against the Kampuchean revolution. Nevertheless, it can be concluded beforehand that whatever perfidious tricks they may come up with, they will not avoid final defeat. No reactionary forces can oppose the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. The integrity and righteousness of the PRK, which is the sole legal representative of the Kampuchean people, constitute an effective weapon for the latter to foil maneuvers by the enemies of all stripes attempting to undermine their peaceful life.

Every Kampuchean citizen is proud of the revolutionary gains won in all fields during the past 3 years since liberation, and is confident in the bright future of his country. Under the leadership of the KPRP, the Kampuchean people, united as one, fulfilled their duty as citizens by casting ballots to elect representatives of the National Assembly and government in a most democratic manner. This radiant achievement is a force propelling the prestige of the PRK to soar to new heights in the international arena.

The PRK is an independent and sovereign state firmly adhering to a foreign policy of peace, friendship and cooperation on an equal footing with all countries in Southeast Asia and working for the establishment of a zone of peace and stability in the region. The Kampuchean people are determined to preserve the bonds of fraternal militant solidarity with Vietnam and Laos just as they would protect the apples of their eyes. No enemy can destroy it. Kampuchea maintains firm solidarity with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and actively contributes to the defense of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. The situation in Kampuchea is absolutely irreversible. All attempts by the ASEAN countries to revive the Pol Pot corpse among the Kampuchean people are in vain. It is no different from trying to resurrect a rotting body.

#### KPRAF CIRCULAR ON VPA ANNIVERSARY ISSUED

BK091218 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 8 Dec 81

["Circular on the 37th Anniversary of the Founding of the VPA -- 22 December 1944-22 December 1981"]

[Text] The 37th anniversary of the founding of the VPA falls on 22 December. In order to further strengthen and increase the bonds of militant solidarity between the fraternal armies and peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam and to publicize and immortalize the immensely valuable services rendered by the VPA -- which, together with the Kampuchean people and armed forces, attacked and toppled the genocidal Pol Pot regime to liberate Kampuchea, and which is closely cooperating with our people and armed forces in defending the revolutionary gains and protecting the Kampuchean people and fatherland -- this anniversary will be observed in our country.

1. In order to encourage the Vietnamese troops stationed in our country, the General Political Department calls on all units and echelons to make thorough preparations for a solemn celebration of the anniversary with the following objectives: To enable our cadres, combatants, personnel and citizens to clearly understand the current situation in the country, clearly grasp the perfidious maneuvers and sabotage activities of the enemy and clearly see the great services rendered by the VPA in its noble mission of contributing to the defense of our nation and the protection of the revolutionary gains of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos; to further consolidate the bonds of militant solidarity and alliance between the fraternal peoples and armies of Vietnam and Kampuchea; to encourage VPA cadres and combatants and thank those whose children and brothers are carrying out a noble international mission in our territory; to exhort our cadres and people to make every effort to

successfully fulfill the tasks of defending the fatherland, building the nation and developing the KPRAF by overcoming all difficulties, thereby bringing to a successful conclusion all tasks entrusted by the higher authorities, forcefully supporting and assisting Vietnamese forces and constantly heightening vigilance and determination to oppose all slanderous maneuvers of the enemy to undermine the militant solidarity and alliance between the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples and armies.

2. Preparations should be carried out with intelligence and made in accordance with prevailing conditions. These include organizing a propaganda and education movement regarding the exemplary characteristics of the VPA in various forms; writing stories in newspapers; and showing movies and organizing theatrical performance illustrating examples of the people's courage in assisting VPA cadres and combatants now on mission in our country so as to educate the army and, at the same time, counter and expose all the slanderous maneuvers of the enemy. It is permissible to invite some VPA cadres and combatants posted in the localities to attend discussions, exchange opinions and talk about their experiences. Visits to VPA cadres and combatants posted in the localities should be organized. Artistic, sports, labor, sanitation and other programs may be organized between Vietnamese and Kampuchean units and between Vietnamese forces and Kampuchean people in order to strengthen mutual solidarity. In localities that have hospitals where sick or wounded Vietnamese soldiers are undergoing treatment, delegations of cadres and combatants from local units, which may include members of the local population, youth associations and students, should be organized to visit or send letters of encouragement to the patients. The political offices of all provincial military commands and brigades and divisions should plan to contact mass organizations and encourage children to send letters of greeting to or personally call on Vietnamese forces on mission in their regions.

In light of this circular, all units should formulate practical plans to celebrate this anniversary in a solemn, realistic and grand manner. Measures should be taken to provide security during the celebration and all units should be on the alert and combat ready. All units must report on the outcome of their work to the General Political Department by the end of December 1981.

[Signed] Meas Kroch, for the KPRAF General Political Department

LEADERS GREET PDRY COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

BK011512 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0410 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 30 Nov (SPK) -- On the occasion of the 14th national independence anniversary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Heng Samrin, chairman of the PRK Council of State, and Pen Sovan, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on Friday, 27 November, sent their warm congratulations to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers. The message reads, in part:

We are convinced that the Yemeni people will overcome all difficulties and achieve new successes in all fields. We sincerely thank the Yemeni people and their government for their precious support for our just cause. We can assure you that the bonds of fraternal friendship and solidarity between our two peoples and governments are growing stronger with each passing day in the common struggle against all the bellicose maneuvers of the United States, the Israeli Zionists and the other reactionaries, and for national independence, peace, democracy and social progress in the Middle East and the world as a whole.

On this occasion, Hun Sen, PRK minister of foreign affairs, sent a message to his PDRY counterpart, Salim Salih Muhammad.

HENG SAMRIN SENDS MESSAGE TO SEYCHELLES

BK041118 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Chairman of the Council of State Comrade Heng Samrin sent a message to the president of the Republic of Seychelles, France Albert Rene, expressing PRK support for and solidarity with the government and fraternal people of Seychelles. The message reads:

Our government and people have learned with joy of the smashing by the people and armed forces of Seychelles of the criminal adventurist act of imperialism and the reactionary racist regime of Pretoria through the work of their South African and Rhodesian mercenaries against the Republic of Seychelles. Once again, we assure you of our unshakeable solidarity with the government and fraternal people of Seychelles under any circumstances that might be created by imperialism, expansionism and their allies.

BOU THANG GREETES NORWEGIAN PARTY CONGRESS

BK070953 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] On 2 December Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, sent a message to the Norwegian Communist Party congratulating it on its 17th congress. The message reads: On the occasion of the 17th Congress of the Norwegian Communist Party, on behalf of the KPRP, I would like to extend warm greetings to the Norwegian Communist Party. I wish the congress another brilliant success and hope that the relations between our two parties develop steadily.

BOU THANG, MAT LY VISIT MUSLIMS IN PHNOM PENH

BK041451 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] In the afternoon of 2 December a delegation of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission led by Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, paid a visit to fraternal Khmer Muslims in Charang Chamreh commune, Phnom Penh. On this occasion, the representative of the Charang Chamreh inhabitants expressed delight at the presence of the delegation and thanked the KPRP for paying attention to the fraternal Khmer Muslims and treating them like the rest of the people in the country. This shows more clearly the close and firm solidarity between the party and the masses, he said.

Speaking on the same occasion, Comrade Khim Pon, deputy secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee, made a detailed report on the successes of the Kampuchean people in national defense and construction under the leadership of the KPRP. He further stressed the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP in opposing and smashing all the psychological warfare maneuvers of the enemy, and in working for the independence, peace, freedom and happiness of the Kampuchean people.

In conclusion, Comrade Mat Ly, vice chairman of the KFNC and vice chairman of the National Assembly, urged all our fraternal Khmer Muslims to intensify the offensive to increase production in all fields, foil all maneuvers of the enemy, strengthen and broaden internal solidarity and broaden the proletarian international solidarity and, in particular, strengthen most vigorously the solidarity and friendship of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

BOU THANG ADDRESSES YOUTH SECRETARIAT CEREMONY

BK080808 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 110 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] A ceremony to introduce a Secretariat of the Revolutionary Youth attached to the Central Propaganda and Education Commission was held on the afternoon of 3 December in the presence of Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission.

After (Ly Chantrea), a Revolutionary Youth representative, spoke on the immediate and long-term tasks and the five-point statute of the Revolutionary Youth, Comrade Bou Thang exhorted the 20 members of the Secretariat to enhance ideological, political and organizational consciousness, strengthen internal unity and international solidarity and work hard in order to turn themselves into strong cadres serving the revolution.

After listening to this advice, two youths representing the 20 members pledged to grasp the resolutions of the fourth party congress, enhance political consciousness and take an active part in national construction and defense.

#### KRATIE COURSE ON CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS OPENED

BK081124 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Last November the Kratie Provincial Party Committee opened a course for cadres and representatives of mass organizations and various offices in the province to study the resolutions of the fourth party congress. Comrade Daok Dan, chairman of the Kratie Provincial Party Committee, stressed the meaning and significance of this study course, saying: Though our cadres already have a high academic and technical level, all of us, without exception, must study the resolutions of the fourth party congress to ensure that national defense and construction tasks are fulfilled according to the goal and objective of the party.

Comrade Daok Dan also recommended: Our people and cadres must more vigorously increase production and pool resources to foil all maneuvers of the enemies of all stripes and preserve the firm bonds of internal and international solidarity, particularly the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity, which is a factor for victory and for the life and death of our nation.

#### VODK REPORTS KOMPONG CHHNANG RAIL LINE CUT

BK030337 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] On 25 November our army and guerrillas attacked and cut the railway tracks at M'nok station, west of Romeas, Kompong Chhnang Province. We cut two sections of railway line for a total of 60 meters.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Kmpong Chhang battlefield!

#### VODK REPORTS SRV FOOD POISONING IN BATTAMBANG

BK060855 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Excerpt] On 10 November the Vietnamese enemy poisoned cakes, sweets, foodstuffs and various fruits sold at Battambang market, killing a family and seriously affecting many of our people who bought and ate these items.

On 16 November the Vietnamese enemy ordered its agents to put toxic chemicals in cakes, sweets and different vegetables at Battambang market in order to kill our people. But, with high vigilance, Khmer soldiers appointed by the Vietnamese enemy to serve it and posted at Battambang market noted the enemy agents' acts and shot and killed one of them, named (Tien), when he was poisoning food.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OF THAI KING MARKED

## Leaders' Greetings Messages

BK050937 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] On 4 December His Excellency President Souphanouvong, His Excellency Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihane and His Excellency Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Phoun Sipaseut of the LPDR sent greetings messages to His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet, His Excellency Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon and His Excellency Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila of the Kingdom of Thailand, in Bangkok.

The greetings message from His Excellency President Souphanouvong to His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet reads: On the occasion of Your Majesty's 54th birthday, on behalf of the people and government of the LPDR, I have the honor and great pleasure to convey warm greetings and best wishes of prosperity and happiness to Your Majesty and the royal family members, and through Your Majesty, to all fraternal Thai people.

May the fraternal and neighborly relations of friendship between the two countries -- Laos and Thailand -- based on the spirit of the 1979 joint statement, be consolidated and developed daily in the interests of the two peoples and in order to turn Southeast Asia into a region of genuine peace, stability and cooperation.

The greetings message from His Excellency Kaysone Phomvihane to His Excellency General Prem Tinsulanon reads: On the occasion of the 54th birthday of his majesty the king of the Kingdom of Thailand, I have the honor to express sincere congratulations and best wishes to Your Excellency and the Thai people. I always hope that the long-standing neighborly relations of friendship between the two countries and two peoples of Laos and Thailand will be further consolidated, promoted and expanded on the basis of the spirit of the Lao-Thai joint statement signed in the past between the governments of the two countries in the interests of the two peoples and in order to contribute to achieving peace, stability and cooperation in the Southeast Asian region.

The greetings message from His Excellency Phoun Sipaseut to His Excellency Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila reads: On the occasion of the 54th birthday of his majesty the king of the Kingdom of Thailand, I have the honor to extend warm and sincere greetings to Your Excellency and the fraternal people of Thailand. I hope that the fraternal relations of friendship between the two countries and two peoples will be enhanced daily in line with the spirit and content of the 1979 Lao-Thai joint statement as well as the results of the recent consultations between our two delegations.

## Envoy's Reception

BK071100 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Vientiane, 7 Dec (KPL) -- Sunthon Khongsak, Thai ambassador to Laos, on December 5 held here a banquet commemorating the 54th birthday of His Majesty Phumiphon Adunyadet, king of Thailand.

Present on this occasion were Sali Vongkhamkao, vice prime minister and chairman of the National Planning Committee; Kou Souvannamethi, minister of justice; Khamphai Boupha, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Phao Phimphachan, chairman of the Vientiane Administrative Committee. Diplomatic envoys and representatives of international organizations to Laos were also present.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality.

LPDR, FRANCE AGREE TO REOPEN EMBASSIES

BK080306 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Following the consultative meeting between their representative on 5 December, the Government of the LPDR and the Government of the French Republic agreed to reopen their respective embassies in Vientiane and Paris.

SOUPHANOUVONG GREETES SOVIET INDOCHINA CONFERENCE

BK0606953 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Vientiane, 6 Dec (KPL) -- Souphanouvong, president of the Republic and the People's Supreme Assembly, on December 2 sent a telegram to wish the conference to create a Soviet committee in support of the three Indochinese countries. [sentence as received]

In his greetings message, the Lao president highly appraised the priceless Soviet people's support and assistance given to Laos and other Indochinese countries in their struggles against imperialists' aggression. "At present", Souphanouvong said, "as the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries are attempting to destroy the revolutions of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, it is highly appreciable that the party, government and people of the Soviet Union show their militant solidarity and effective support to the three peoples of Indochina -- concretizing in the creation of the Soviet Committee in Support of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea."

The Lao president went on to express his hope that this committee will take upon itself to enhance and consolidate the relations of friendship and solidarity between the Soviet Union and the three countries of Indochina for the cause of peace in this subregion, in Southeast Asia and in the world.

KHAMTAI SIPHONDON MARKS CUBAN ARMY ANNIVERSARY

BK051343 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 5 Dec 81

[2 December greetings message from Gen Khamtai Siphandon, minister of national defense of the LPDR, to Gen Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba]

[Text] On the occasion of the 25th founding anniversary of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces, on behalf of the cadres and combatants in the entire LPLA and in my own name, I would like to convey to you, comrade, salutations and best wishes, and through you, to the cadres and combatants in the entire revolutionary armed forces and the fraternal people of Cuba militant solidarity and friendship.

Under the clear-sighted leadership of the Cuban Communist Party with Comrade Fidel Castro as head, the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces have promoted and expanded their revolutionary tradition and true nature, achieved progress and been strengthened with each passing day. They have become a modern revolutionary armed force that cannot be defeated by any enemy. They have, together with the Cuban people throughout the country, fought heroically against the intervention and aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, smashing all their schemes and resolutely and firmly safeguarding the first land of freedom in the Western Hemisphere. They have increasingly developed their revolutionary gains; upheld the banner of socialist revolution to flutter in the wind in front of the gate of the U.S. imperialists; scored great achievements; marched forward to build ever more prosperous, vigorous and modern socialism; fulfilled their glorious international obligations; and made a very significant contribution to the maintenance of world peace. The LPLA and the Lao people are very elated over the achievements and victories scored by the fraternal Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces and people, and consider those achievements and victories as their own.

On this glorious occasion, on behalf of all cadres and combatants of the LPLA, I wish the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces daily growth and strength and yet greater successes in the cause of national defense, maintenance of socialism and safeguarding of peace in the world. May the relations of fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two armies and two peoples of Laos and Cuba be everlasting! I wish you, comrade minister, good health and new, still greater success in your noble, glorious cause.

[Signed] Gen Khamtai Siphandon, minister of national defense of the LPDR;  
Vientiane, 2 December 1981

#### COMMUNIST VICE FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET

BK080055 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 8 Dec 81

["Communique of the LPDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs" -- date not given]

[Text] In response to an invitation from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the LPDR, the PRK and the SRV, the vice ministers of foreign affairs of various socialist countries -- the Republic of Cuba, the USSR, the CSSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Polish People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic -- will arrive in Vientiane to attend a meeting of vice ministers of foreign affairs.

#### AGRICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 1981 REPORTED

BK081441 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1000 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Feature on Achievements in the Agricultural, Forestry and Irrigation Field in Laos in 1981]

[Summary] "During the past year, our people in both the central and rural areas have concentrated their efforts on enthusiastically implementing the plan for the first year of the First 5-Year State Plan adopted by the party Central Committee."

In 1980, the total ricefield area in Laos was 424,900 ha. The figure shot up to 439,250 ha in 1981, representing an increase of 3.3 percent compared with the previous year. At present, 11 provinces throughout the country are engaged in intensive agricultural production involving some 56,712 ha. "The total rice harvest this year increased to 1,143,865 tons -- an increase of 9.74 percent compared with production of the previous year." During the same period, our people produced 125,856 tons on starchy crops, particularly taro, cassava and grain. The total production of industrial crops was 42,549 tons, including, in particular, sugarcane.

As for livestock husbandry in 1981, even though livestock disease epidemics seriously affected certain areas in the central and southern regions, the numbers of livestock have increased markedly compared with the previous year. There were 870,328 water buffalo, 460,000 cows, 1,140,800 pigs, 50,590 lambs and sheep and 4,676, 619 fowl in the past year. Fish breeding was also carried out in Houa Phan, Luang Prabang, Sayaboury, Vientiane, Savannakhet and Champassak Provinces. In the forestry sector during the past year, the people throughout the country planted trees on some 100 ha. Some 120,000 cubic meters of timber were exploited in 1981. Between January and November this year, we exported 8,943 cubic meters of timber. In the irrigation sector, in the past year 96 irrigation construction projects were carried out. Only 40 percent of these projects, however, have been completed so far.

"A total of 36,716 ha of wet-season ricefields and 12,418 ha of dry-season ricefields have been irrigated, mainly in the provinces in the northern and central regions."

PHILIPPINE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

BK080124 Bangkok POST in English 8 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo stressed yesterday that the special ASEAN ministerial meeting at Phatthaya on Thursday [10 December] should find out what Thailand as the frontline state would like to see happen now, before deciding on anything. Secondly, he said, ASEAN has to show the world that there is continued opposition by the Khmer people to the "illegal, illegitimate and fraudulent" regime imposed upon them "at the point of guns."

Romulo arrived here yesterday for an official visit as a guest of the government. He declined to comment on the Singapore proposal, saying that he would have to obtain details from Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila first. He will meet ACM Sitthi at 10 am today before paying a courtesy call upon Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. However, he told reporters at Don Muang Airport that the formation by the three major Khmer resistance factions of a loose coalition, "no matter how loose, is very important right now."

What ASEAN is looking for, he said, "is a group of nationalists in Kampuchea who can win the support of the people." It is important, he added, that resistance continue and "all we need to do is to give proper support and encouragement to them."

Separately, he said in an interview: "At the same time that we consider what Thailand wants in order to contribute what we can, we must prevent a worsening of the situation that may affect the region. "This is what ASEAN stands for -- we want to protect the region from danger and from being plunged into a conflict we don't want."

Commenting on disarmament in his capacity as chairman of the United Nations Experts Group on Disarmament, General Romulo said that United States President Reagan had "snatched the offensive" with his statement on missiles in Europe. In the midst of anti-U.S. demonstrations in Europe, he said, Reagan had shown his desire to negotiate with Soviet Russia in Geneva.

Meeting With Sitthi

BK081416 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo and Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila refused to answer questions raised by newsmen about their 30-minute meeting today. They said the results of their meeting would be disclosed during the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Phatthaya. Romulo called on the Thai foreign minister at the Foreign Ministry at about 1000 today and was scheduled to see Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon at Government House in the afternoon.

Asked about Singapore's proposal on the setting up of a Kampuchean coalition government, Romulo declined to comment on this matter, saying the topic would be discussed at the Phatthaya meeting. He said that the ASEAN members must work closely together on any matter and adhere to the same position.

Asked about the dismissal of Pen Sovan from the post of general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, both Romulo and Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said they did not know about this matter.

PREM DISCUSSES KAMPUCHEAN SETTLEMENT IN SPEECH

BK010644 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon delivered a speech during a reception hosted by the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand at the Oriental Hotel at about 2100 last night. [30 November]. He said: The occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnam represents a threat to Thailand's own security.

A threat to the security of Thailand is also a threat to the security and stability of the rest of Southeast Asia. The prospect of Vietnam being bled to death because of the quagmire in Kampuchea is not one that holds much promise for future peace or a lessening of the threat to Thailand or other small countries in the region.

The prime minister continued: Next month, Vietnam will celebrate the third anniversary of its military invasion of Kampuchea, impervious to the appeal of the international community. But Thailand, together with its ASEAN partners and other like-minded countries, will also persist in efforts to bring about a political solution. All options within the provisions of the relevant UN resolutions will be explored. I personally believe that Kampuchea will some day become an independent, neutral and nonaligned nation, posing no threat to its neighbors.

The prime minister said: In working toward a comprehensive settlement in Kampuchea, ASEAN cannot do it alone. We will need the steadfast support of all our friends. But the crucial factor is the Kampuchean nationalists themselves, and on this point, ASEAN is pleased to note that the united fronts under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann, and of the Democratic Kampuchean leaders, have declared their intention to forge a coalition to liberate Kampuchea from Vietnam's grip.

#### SINCERITY OF CPK DISSOLUTION QUESTIONED

BK091153 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 9 Dec 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Questionable Sincerity"]

[Text] The Communist Party of Kampuchea [CPK] issued a very important statement broadcast by VODK on 7 December on the CPK Central Committee's decision to dissolve the party. The statement says that the current struggle of the Kampuchean people is to liberate the country from Vietnamese occupation and not to turn it into a socialist or communist state.

The CPK was established in 1960 and won the victory that enabled it to declare Kampuchea a socialist country in 1975. In 1979 its government was toppled. It is quite interesting to observe developments in the situation in Kampuchea, particularly when a proposal is made to form a loose coalition of the three anti-Vietnamese factions.

It is a fact that the main obstacle to the efforts to form a coalition government among the three Khmer factions is the attitude of the Khmer Rouge. It is obvious that the Khmer Rouge, which now holds state power [amnat rat] in Kampuchea, has a policy of eliminating the Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk factions through violent means.

For this reason, when the Khmer Rouge announced the dissolution of the CPK, the general public questioned its sincerity in replacing its red revolutionary banner with that of national liberation. The past atrocities committed by Khmer Rouge soldiers have been engraved in the hearts of the Kampuchean people. Another question has to do with the true purpose of the dissolution of the Khmer Rouge's Communist Party.

The Khmer Rouge must prove its sincerity with deeds. It must not resort to political tricks in order to improve its image in the eyes of the Kampuchean people and the world. It has admitted that the major obstacle to the efforts to consolidate the Kampuchean people's forces to liberate their country from the Vietnamese occupation is suspicion among the other anti-Vietnamese factions regarding the Khmer Rouge's attitude. They are not certain that the Khmer Rouge really wants to build a new Kampuchea with a genuine democracy, free from an ultracomunist regime like the old one.

In any event, the dissolution of the CPK has encouraged the efforts to liberate Kampuchea from Vietnamese occupation, particularly efforts of the ASEAN member countries who have been lobbying for the formation of a loose coalition government among the three anti-Vietnamese factions and who are going to hold a meeting of their foreign ministers in Phatthaya on 10 and 11 December to discuss the Kampuchean problem. The dissolution of the CPK, whether aimed at improving the Khmer Rouge's image or any other purpose, marks another step toward the formation of a loose coalition among the three Khmer factions.

PAPER VIEWS SON SANN AS 'TOO DEMANDING'

BK090820 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 7 Dec 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Our Proposal"]

[Text] ASEAN foreign ministers will hold a meeting at the Royal Cliff Hotel in Phatthaya on 10 and 11 December in a bid to find a solution to the Kampuchean problem.

Since the ASEAN member countries have been directly affected by the political situation in Kampuchea, they are in a very uncomfortable position when the Khmer Rouge, the Khmer Serei of Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk's faction fail to compromise or reach any agreement. The objective of ASEAN's efforts to have the Khmer factions form a coalition is to create political conditions to prove that the majority of the Kampuchean people oppose the Vietnamese occupation of their country, a reason for them to fight for the liberation of their country in accordance with the UN resolutions.

However, ASEAN's efforts have met with a huge obstacle -- the conflict among the Khmer factions themselves. In the latest attempt to form a coalition government, Son Sann, the Khmer leader ASEAN wants to lead the coalition, imposed many conditions the other factions could not accept. Things should be reviewed to decide whether Son Sann should be selected to lead the new coalition.

It is quite obvious that ASEAN wants Son Sann to be prime minister of the coalition, probably because it thinks that Son Sann is "pro-Free World," which could make it easier to associate with him. Too much attention from ASEAN has made Son Sann a very demanding person.

The question arises as to why ASEAN does not turn to support of other people, like Prince Norodom Sihanouk or In Tam. This should be the best alternative for ASEAN. Besides, the Khmer Rouge will also accept Prince Sihanouk as its leader. ASEAN might feel that Prince Sihanouk is difficult to control, and fears his reputed caprice. Considering his popularity among the Kampuchean people, Prince Sihanouk is qualified to serve as leader of the coalition and can serve his nation better than anyone else.

However, this is only our opinion, which ASEAN should take into its consideration. On the other hand, ASEAN might already have better alternatives.

PAPER REPORTS CPT CHIEF DIED IN PRC IN 1979

BK070513 Bangkok POST in English 7 Dec 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] The secretary-general of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) Charoen Wan-ngam, died in a Beijing hospital 2 years ago, but news of his death was only revealed late last month, a well-informed source told the Bangkok POST yesterday. Charoen, 54, better known by his alias, Comrade Mit Samanan, was sent from a jungle base in the north of Thailand to China via Burma in 1979. He suffered a leg wound in 1973 after a clash with Thai troops, and almost lost his left eye when he hit a tree branch while being carried away by his comrades. He stayed in Thailand until the middle of 1979 before going to Beijing for treatment after his eye became seriously infected. He also suffered from a liver disease, and died in October that year.

A nephew of Charoen who lived in Beijing was quoted as saying that before his uncle went to Beijing, he had a major row with a CPT Politburo member named Wirat Angkhathawon, alias Chang Yuan. Chang Yuan was openly pro-Beijing and had been in conflict with other Politburo members who were Thais and nationalists, including Charoen. Because he was a Thai Chinese, Chang Yuan operated from Beijing, and was appointed acting secretary-general of the party when Charoen was admitted to a hospital in a suburb of Beijing. The source said Chang Yuan was alleged to be responsible for the "deterioration" of Charoen's condition, though it was not revealed in what way.

Another Politburo member, Thong Chamsi, alias Comrade Dang, who was supported by other members as the possible successor to Charoen, was also in conflict with Chang Yuan. Thong, said the source, was a senior member of the Politburo who persuaded Charoen to join the CPT. He was in charge of military affairs and eased out Chang Yuan as acting secretary-general. It is thought that he might be elected as secretary-general at the CPT's fourth party congress to be held soon.

Chang Yuan was angered by his temporary loss of power, said the source, although he was supported by the CPT's members in the south because he was born in Trang Province. The source quoted Charoen's nephew as saying that it was Chang Yuan who planned to get rid of Charoen as quickly as possible before Thong could consolidate his power as new acting secretary-general.

Charoen was reported to have favoured a policy of receiving aid from both China and the Soviet Union, which was opposed by Chang Yuan, who wanted the CPT to be closely tied to China. They also argued over the CPT's strategy of operations. Charoen believed in operating with front organisations in the towns and in the jungles, while Chang Yuan preferred the party-led guerrilla tactics.

The source said Charoen's death had been kept a secret to prevent it from causing a major rift in the party membership. But Thai Government intelligence learned from communist defectors returning from China of Charoen's hospitalization in Beijing last month. As early as January 1979, Charoen was known to have attended a meeting in China.

After Charoen's death, the likely candidates for the post of secretary general are Thong, Song Nophakhun, Chang Yuan, Prasit Tapianthong and Udom Sisuwan. Another candidate, Damri Ruang-sutham, is now in government custody. Chang Yuan, still in China, is responsible for the day-to-day running of the party; Song is in charge of economic affairs; while Prasit is the leader in communist theory and, together with Thong, lives in the north. Udom, who is in charge of front affairs, is living in the northeast.

Charoen first joined the CPT in 1945 and worked for 2 years on the editorial board of the socialist MAHACHON newspaper. He took up under-ground activities for the party in Ubon Ratchathani and Sisaket Provinces shortly after joining the CPT. He formed a liberation party in Amnat Charoen District in Ubon and was elected a member of the party's Central Committee in February 1952. Later during that year he went to Beijing to study communist doctrine at the Marxist-Leninist Institute before returning to Thailand in 1958 to expand the CPT's work. In 1961 Charoen was elected secretary-general at the CPT's third party congress in Bangkok.

#### Denial of Report

BK090934 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 8 Dec 81 pp 1, 12

[Text] A high-level source in the official intelligence network told MATICHON on 7 December that, after checking with various intelligence agencies, the report that the general secretary of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT], Charoen Wan-ngam, alias Mit Samanan, died in a Beijing hospital 2 years ago is untrue. However, he is reportedly suffering from many illnesses, including a severe eye ailment.

"Mit Samanan has not been seen since 1979. Students and people who have come out of the jungle have mentioned nothing about him. This is why the people believed that he is dead," the source said. "The death of the general secretary will definitely affect the party because it will have to convene a congress to elect a new general secretary, and no one knows whether the new person will be pro-Soviet or pro-Chinese."

The source disclosed that the CPT, in a 2 December article commemorating its founding anniversary, said that it attaches equal significance to the struggle in the cities and jungle areas. According to the article, which was distributed among the party's members, the party admitted that its policy and attitude toward students and people who fled into the jungle to join it were wrong, which forced these people to surrender to government authorities. The party said it will correct these mistakes.

The source also said that conflicts within the party were very acute. This has led a number of leading members at the provincial committee level in the northeastern region to surrender to the government.

#### RETURN OF CPT MEMBER FROM PRC REPORTED

BK051031 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 4 Dec 81 pp 1, 11

[Text] Prawut Simantra, a former member of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT], returned from China on 27 November, and on 2 December he reported to the authorities at the Internal Security Operations Command. Prawut said: "I did not give myself up to the authorities. I am a human resource of Thailand, and I had no ill intention against my country. I acted out of good faith and will continue to do whatever I believe is good for the country and the people. I have nothing to hide."

According to what he told MATUPHUM, he fled to the jungle and joined the CPT on 10 November 1976 in Phitsanulok Province, where he gave political and military training to CPT members. Then he was summoned to Laos, where he again provided training for 12 leading cadres sent there by the CPT Central Committee. In March 1977 he was sent to Camp A.30 and was assigned the task of the chief of the party training committee and secretary of the party unit there. When Laos renounced its ties with the CPT, he left the country for the PRC.

Prawut, formerly "Comrade Santhan," explained that he asked to resign from membership in the CPT, and it was approved. He resigned from the CPT because he held views different than others, especially on the CPT's analysis of Thai society. While he believes that capitalism has strengthened its foothold in Thai society, the CPT holds that the situation has not changed. Prawut believed it is difficult for the CPT to solve its internal problems.

Asked if he defected from the CPT because of his disillusionment in its virtue or in its ability, Prawut said he believes one can always improve one's ability, but the CPT has never enhanced its virtue. He summed up the reasons for his defection as follows: ideological problems, and the CPT's failure in its administration, in its analysis of Thai society and in its analysis of the international scene, and the stubbornness of its approach toward solving its past mistakes.

ASEAN MEETING SAID TO BE INSTIGATED BY U.S., PRC

BK100529 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Foreign ministers of the five ASEAN countries will hold a special meeting in Bangkok soon. According to various sources from Bangkok, the participants in this meeting will debate two major issues, namely, the participation of the ASEAN countries in the formation of the so-called coalition government among the leaders of the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionary groups in exile and their possible military assistance for these groups.

The Indonesian press noted that the meeting was, in fact, arranged by the United States and China aimed at enticing the ASEAN countries to oppose the Indochinese countries. The Indonesian paper MERDEKA said: The ASEAN foreign ministers have hastily gathered in Thailand following the recent visits to their countries by one U.S. official after another. The paper also maintained that Indonesia's support for the coalition government of Kampuchea in exile will, first of all, provoke possible reaction against itself and that the presence of its foreign minister at this meeting is improper and a mistake.

CEMA SESSION ADOPTS AID MEASURES FOR SRV

BK090909 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] The CEMA Standing Committee held its 38th Session in Moscow, USSR, from 24 to 27 November to discuss statistical cooperation. Attending the session were many delegations representing various CEMA member countries, including Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

During this session the committee examined and decided on many matters regarding specialized work. It reviewed the implementation of the many practical assistance programs given by various CEMA member countries to the SRV in the latter's efforts to develop its state-run statistics sector during 1980-81. It also set forth many specific measures aimed at furthering its assistance to Vietnam for 1982-83.

NHAN DAN WRITES ON LOCAL PARTY CONGRESSES

BK090627 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Dec 81

[NHAN DAN 9 December Editorial: "The Whole Party Prepares for the Congress"]

[Text] The whole party is going to start an important round of political activities, namely, congresses to be held by party organizations at all levels in preparation for the fifth national party congress. The national congress is the highest authority of the party. It represents the entire party in deciding on matters concerning the strategy of the revolution, the line, tasks, orientations and targets of the revolution, ideological work, organizational work and other important tasks. The fifth congress will review the status of the revolution in our country since the fourth congress and will discuss and adopt the basic tasks and economic and social targets for the next 5 to 10 years.

The 10th plenum of the party Central Committee unanimously passed two documents: the draft political report and the draft report on party building. They review the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the fourth congress, assess the situation in all respects -- successes as well as difficulties and strong points as well as shortcomings -- and analyze the causes of the situation and draw lessons from it about our party work in directing the revolution, managing the economy and administering the country. These draft reports concretize a series of problems the socialist revolution in our country is now faced with, problems that have the characteristics of law, and they analyze and resolve pressing economic and social problems. The draft report on party building analyzes and presents many new problems for the purpose of building our party into a party full of capabilities and quality to fulfill its historic mission: to lead our working class and people in successfully building socialism and to firmly defend the socialist fatherland.

Party congresses at all levels will be held in two phases: the first phase to be devoted to discussing documents of the central level and electing delegates for participation in congresses at higher levels; the second phase to discussing the tasks to be carried out locally to implement the resolution of the national congress and electing the new executive committees of party organizations. The discussion of the documents of the central level is aimed at developing the collective intelligence of the entire party in preparation for the congress. All party members must contribute their views concerning the setting of the party line and policies. Therefore, the quality and success of congresses at all levels will depend on efforts to enhance the sense of responsibility of party members and congress delegates. Based on the spirit and contents of the documents and taking into account the specific conditions of his locality or unity, everyone should give the party his opinions on all political and organizational issues. Consequently, this will help everyone prepare himself for implementing the resolution of the party congress.

Congresses at each level will, on the basis of set criteria, nominate truly worthy delegates, who symbolize the will and intelligence of the party organizations and who are fully qualified to present the problems already brought into discussion at the congresses concerned, for attending congresses of party organizations at higher levels or the national party congress.

At a time when the revolution, despite its many successes, is faced with many difficulties, it is certain that our party, displaying ever more clearly its maturity and experience through trials, clear-sightedness, stability and strength, will correctly revolve the problems now facing us and steadily advance our revolutionary cause. The congresses at all levels and the national congress to be held by the party will be important opportunities and great schools for training our Communists politically, especially in matters pertaining to the line and policies of our country's socialist revolution and in the issues concerning ideology and the sense of responsibility of Communists in the face of the complex development of the revolution.

The loyalty of each Communist is reflected chiefly during trying and difficult times, because when things are going smoothly, it is easy for everyone to display his spirit of valor. Satisfactorily holding congresses at all levels is meant to prepare for the success of the partywide congress.

#### NHAN DAN REVIEWS PARTY-CARD-ISSUING DRIVE

BK091322 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Nov 81

[Text] Many provinces and cities, such as Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Quang Ninh, Hanoi, Quang Nam-Danang, Lam Dong, Song Be, Dong Nai, Vung Tau-Con Dao, and so forth, have basically achieved the task of issuing party membership cards. Those localities that have fallen behind schedule are applying several measures to speed up this task. A number of provinces and cities have reviewed the results of their efforts in this field. For example, Ha Nam Ninh has derived some experience from guiding card-issuing work in Hai Hau and Tam Diep Districts. For its part, Thai Binh has gained experience from card-issuing activities in 23 villages in Vu Thu and Dong Hung Districts and in 142 units and organs and so forth.

Many provinces and cities have coordinated card-issuing work with the drive to improve the communist quality of party members and have evaluated and classified party members according to their efforts in criticism and self-criticism. Song Be, Tien Giang, Ha Son Binh and other provinces have opened refresher courses for those party members who have not been issued party cards. Hau Giang, An Giang, Binh Tri Thien, Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Bac, Ha Son Binh and Hoang Lien Son Provinces and Hanoi have sent cadres to help consolidate weak party bases. Hanoi in particular has inspected a number of party bases to determine the necessary qualifications of party members and expel unqualified persons from the party.

These active measures have helped weak party members in 316 party bases in Ha Bac, Hanoi, An Giang, Tay Ninh, Binh Tri Thien and other localities to make progress and qualify for party cards. Thanh Hoa, Ha Son Binh, Dong Nai, Haiphong and Thai Binh have made numerous efforts to settle cases of party members who have not received membership cards. Thanh Hoa and Ha Son Binh, in particular, have resolved problems concerning the qualifications of 65-82 percent of the party members who were not issued party cards in earlier card-issuing phases.

Various provinces and cities are stepping up the inspection of card-issuing work, improving the quality of party organizations and members after they have received membership cards, continuing to consolidate weak party bases and efficiently resolving the problems of party members unqualified for party cards in earlier card-issuing phases and striving to fulfill the party card-issuing task successfully.

#### PHAM HUNG SPEAKS AT SECURITY TRAINING COURSE

BK081230 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Nov 81 pp 3, 4

["Important passages excerpted from an address by Pham Hung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of interior, at a recent training course for leading people's security cadres of various areas throughout the country"]

[Text] Be Fully Aware of the Importance of Training for Building a Pure and Steadfast People's Security Force

As we know, the revolution has entered a new stage and the leading party has accordingly set forth new political guidelines and tasks. Political guidelines are regarded as essential for the success of the revolution. With the political guidelines already correctly set, the organizational task in general and the cadre affairs task in particular must be regarded as decisive factors for the success of the implementation of these guidelines. But facts show that organizational work has usually failed to meet the requirements dictated by the political task. Therefore, in carrying out the revolution, we must constantly work to improve and consolidate the contingent of cadres organizationally and to improve the performance of cadres. This is an objective law of the revolutionary undertaking.

Our people's security force must also develop according to this law. In order to meet the requirements dictated by the situation and the revolutionary task of our country at present, especially at a time when the state of political security and public order and safety has become complex as a result of the enemy's activities, the party and state have issued many resolutions and directives which are regarded as essential and significant. We have also concentrated our efforts and minds on building various organizations, have issued many decisions on the responsibility, authority and organization of the various general departments, services and departments, and have rearranged the contingent of leading cadres at various staff agencies of the Ministry [of Interior]. The public security forces of the various provinces, cities and special zones under the direct jurisdiction of the central government have also been striving to quickly build many organizations and reassign their cadres to work in these new organizations. This is a new and very important development in the organization of our people's security force.

When a new organization is set up, it requires the delineation of its responsibility, authority, operating procedures and working relations. Only when its members are fully aware of this delineation can they help turn their organization into a new strength.

Based on the above objective and pressing demands, the party cadre affairs section of the Ministry of Interior has decided to organize a training course for cadres throughout the people's security force in order to improve their knowledge about the situation and their new tasks. This will help achieve unified actions for those cadres and combatants working in new organizations.

Initially, we must make cadres and combatants fully aware that all the guidelines and revolutionary tasks are aimed at building socialism and defending the fatherland. They must also be fully aware of their duty to maintain political security, public order and safety in the new stage so that they can have identical views assessing the situation, can enhance their confidence in and loyalty to the party, the fatherland and the people, and can improve their determination to carry out revolutionary activities and to oppose rightist thoughts, a lack of vigilance, irresponsibility, and bureaucratic redtape.

Our people's security force must be fully aware of the party's concepts in building and improving the people's security force organizationally. It is the party's intention to build the people's security force into a really strong armed element capable of launching skillful attacks and worthy of being a security force of the people and for the people in its efforts to improve its fighting willpower and its determination to struggle against the counterrevolutionaries and other criminals in order to firmly maintain political security and public order and safety.

We must study to become fully aware of the functions, responsibility, working relations and operating procedures of new organizations and must determine the duties, authority and area of responsibility of every unit, cadre and combatant in such a way as to ensure that these new organizations are compact and tightly organized and that they can operate smoothly and quickly, maintain their combat readiness and close combat coordination, work effectively, and guard against conservatism, sluggishness, lack of a sense of organization and discipline, bureaucratic conduct, liberalism and the tendency to stay aloof from the masses.

After attending this reorientation course, cadres and combatants of the people's security force must show a drastic change in their sense of responsibility, organization and discipline and in their morality and behavior. They must scrupulously comply with all orders and regulations and with all the working systems in order to advance the people's security force toward standardization and modernization.

Along with building organizations, we must launch a strong emulation movement to study and work in order to thoroughly implement the resolution of the 36th national public security conference, thus duly contributing to implementing the 1981 state plan, scoring achievements to greet the fifth national party congress, and creating conditions for increasing the combat and construction efforts of the people's security force in the years ahead.

Be Fully Aware of the Situation and Tasks for the New Revolutionary Stage as Well as of the Party's Conceptions in Building the People's Security Force Organizationally

Following the fourth national party congress, the VCP Central Committee and its Political Bureau and Secretariat have issued many resolutions and directives concerning the implementation of the resolution of the fourth party congress. These directives and resolutions are important documents aimed at substantiating the party's line and policies for each period of the revolution.

Recently, at the first session of the seventh national assembly, Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the party, delivered an important speech. His speech is regarded as an important document which provides a general but profound assessment of the situation in our country and the rest of the world and the implementation of the party's guidelines, policies, resolutions and directives over the past 5 years, and which points out our party's views and guidelines for important work to be carried out in the 1980's. You comrades should study this document carefully.

Over the past 5 years, following the U.S. imperialist defeat in Vietnam, the three revolutionary currents of our times have grown much stronger. The system of the socialist countries, in particular, with the Soviet Union as its backbone, has produced a great, combined strength with which it has created a rapid change in the world situation. The struggle of the peoples in various countries for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism has developed constantly and has scored many new, very great successes.

Hoping to find a solution to their ever graver crises and to regain their lost advantages, the U.S. imperialists have colluded more closely with the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in frantically gathering many international reactionary forces to spearhead their attacks against the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cuba and other socialist countries. The Chinese reactionaries are plunging themselves deeper and deeper onto the path of betraying Marxism-Leninism. They are colluding ever more closely with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries in frantically pursuing their schemes to weaken Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and to prepare for a large-scale war to annex the three Indochinese countries, thus substantiating their expansionism in Southeast Asia. The collusion between the Chinese reactionaries and the U.S. imperialists is a striking feature of the current international situation and constitutes a threat to world peace.

After the great victories scored by our people in their wars of resistance against the French colonialists and then the U.S. imperialists -- with the victory in the latter war leading to the total liberation of the south and the unification of the country -- we were forced to become more aware of the great historic significance of the victories scored by our people in defeating the two wars of aggression masterminded and waged by the Beijing expansionists. With these two wars, the Beijing expansionists have revealed their face of betraying Marxism-Leninism in the world. Our people have become more aware of the perfidious schemes and actions of the reactionaries in the Beijing leadership and are increasing their vigilance against them. We have evidence that no matter how aggressive and wicked the enemy may be, our people are strong enough to defeat them. We are determined to defeat them should they dare to launch another war of aggression against our country. In the struggle against foreign aggression, the unswerving solidarity among the peoples of the three Indochinese countries has become ever stronger. The mutual-support strategic positions of the revolutions in the three Indochinese countries have become unprecedentedly stronger and have developed their effects in preserving the independence and security of the respective countries and in consolidating the position of socialism in this part of the world. The three Indochinese countries have won the sympathy and widespread support of the progressive people in the world. The solidarity among them has promoted the singlemindedness and enthusiasm of our entire party and people in their national defense and their determination to foil all the aggressive schemes and actions of the Beijing expansionists. Our close ties and multi-sided cooperation with various socialist countries, especially with the Soviet Union, have greatly contributed to the victories of our people in their war of national defense and have served as a firm assurance of the success of our efforts to build socialism and defend the fatherland.

We must be aware of the great significance of the unification of the country on the state level. The system of proletarian dictatorship has been firmly established nationwide and the laboring people's right to collective mastery is now in the initial stage of establishment. Despite the most difficult and complex situation, we have been able to firmly maintain political security and public order and safety. Basically the exploiting class has been eliminated and the most important means of production have been nationalized. We have been and are building many essential material and technical bases. We have made a considerable increase in the material and technical bases of the economy and have achieved important cultural, educational and public health developments.

However, we still have many shortcomings and deficiencies particularly in the field of economic and social management, due to a failure to realize the party's line and the real situation.

But we must admit that last year was a period during which he achieved many very great victories: Our people added a chapter to the epic of the struggle for national independence and freedom and developed the Vietnamese revolution to a new strategic position which is now firmer than any period in history. Never before have our people had the abundant potential to defend the fatherland and build socialism that they now possess.

As for the situation and the tasks for the new stage, in order to build socialism and defend the fatherland, we must first of all be fully aware of the enemy's perfidious and malicious schemes. Reagan has put forward his Asia doctrine, formed an alliance comprising the United States, China and Japan, and pitted the ASEAN states against the three Indochinese countries. The United States has devised a postwar Vietnam plan. The Chinese reactionaries, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries, are waging an all-out war of destruction. Their schemes are very perfidious and dangerous. They are creating permanent military tension along our country's northern border and carrying out harassment activities inside our country in order to weaken our country and destabilize it politically, economically and socially. They are frantically rallying and pressuring the exiled reactionaries of the three Indochinese countries into forming various counterrevolutionary "alliances" and are providing these exiled reactionaries with weapons and equipment so that they can clear the way for the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries to interfere in the internal affairs of the three Indochinese countries. By conducting harassing attacks at the border and encircling and isolating our country politically and economically while sabotaging our country through economic sabotage, espionage and psychological warfare, they are attempting to prevent us from building socialism so that they can invade our country when the opportunity arises.

Although our country is now at peace, it is faced with the danger of war. Therefore, in the coming many years full of historic events, we will have to continue to carry out the two strategic missions of building socialism successfully and remaining combat ready to defend the socialist fatherland firmly. We are determined to maintain peace and race against time to build socialism. Simultaneously, we must heighten vigilance, be determined to defeat the enemy's brutal all-out war of destruction, maintain high readiness to defend the fatherland, and resolutely foil all the aggressive schemes and actions of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists as well as other international reactionary forces, thus actively contributing to the revolutionary undertakings of the world's people.

In socialist construction, our party advocates continuing the general line of action and the economic policy which was set forth at the fourth national party congress and which consist of mastering the system of proletarian dictatorship, simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions, establishing a comprehensive system of collective mastership, carrying out socialist industrialization, building a large-scale production system with modern agroindustrial bases, combining with centrally-run economy and the locally operated economy into a unified national economic structure and combining the economy with national defense. This policy is valid for the entire transitional period, during which our country will move from a small-scale production economy to socialism.

Fully aware of this policy and given the current state of the economy, it is necessary to work out an economic and social welfare program for the 1980's in order to achieve the following objectives:

1. Stabilize and then advance toward greatly improving the people's material and cultural life with the emphasis placed on solving effectively the grain and food problem and on meeting the essential clothing needs of society.

2. Overcome those aspects [of economic life] which are seriously imbalanced; create a remarkable source of capital accumulation for the national economy; and build targeted material and technical bases of socialism.

3. Fully meet demands for national defense and for the maintenance of national security.

As for the situation and tasks for maintaining political security and public order and safety, we must be fully aware that economic sabotage, espionage and psychological war waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries are, in fact, a kind of extremely cruel, all-out war of destruction against our country in the political, military, economic, cultural, social and diplomatic fields. This all-out war of destruction is designed to destabilize our country's political, economic and social situation, to weaken our country and to incite rebellion in order to create opportunities for invading our country.

Therefore, maintaining political security and public order and safety is now a very important task for our party and state. As a vital tool of force for the party and the proletarian dictatorial state, the people's security force must be a truly strong armed element capable of making skillful strikes and must be absolutely loyal to the party, the fatherland and the people. This is a great honor for the people's security force whose responsibility is very heavy. Therefore, the people's security force must strive to become pure and steadfast. It must regard this mandate both as an immediate, urgent task and a long-term, permanent task and must strive to become a backbone force and a strike force on the front to maintain political security and public order and safety under all circumstances so as to deserve the trust of the party, the state and the people. The people's security force must build and step up the popular movement to safeguard the fatherland's security and must achieve close coordination with various sectors and mass organizations. Especially, it must develop its traditional solidarity and close coordination with the people's armed forces in order to create a combined strength for the system of proletarian dictatorship. This is to frustrate all the schemes and actions of Chinese intelligence agents and spies, U.S. spies and other reactionaries and criminals in order to protect the party, the revolutionary administration, the armed forces, socialist property and the people's lives and property. The people's security force must actively contribute to the cause of successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland and to the goals of strengthening the exceptional relations with Laos and Kampuchea and increasing the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

In order to satisfy the situation and the new revolutionary tasks, there is now an urgent requirement for strengthening the people's security force organizationally and improving it qualitatively. It is necessary to make the people's security force politically strong with good professional skills, tightly-consolidated organizational discipline, good scientific and technical knowledge and modern professional equipment. The people's security force must be reorganized in such a way as to suit the political task for the new revolutionary stage and to ensure increased activities and improved fighting strength.

Organizational work is a very complex and difficult problem. It decides the success or failure of the political task. Therefore, it must not be done for form's sake. As Lenin put it: "...The most essential and difficult field of the socialist revolution is organizational work."

Each field of social activity has its own law of evolution and requires organizational work that agrees with this law. The people's security force is a vital tool of force for the party-led proletarian dictatorial state.

Its mission is to fight the enemy -- who disguise themselves under all forms of activity -- in order to maintain public security and order and tackle all the negative problems in society so security and order can be established for the benefit of socialism. Therefore, only when public security cadres and combatants are forged in a tightly-organized and well-disciplined force can they satisfactorily fulfill their assigned missions and become immune from the bad influences they may encounter in their contacts with complex society.

The people's security force must serve as an active element under the popular revolutionary movement to implement the guidelines and policies of the party and the government and to carry out political tasks set by the local party committee echelons concerned. Simultaneously, the people's security force must serve as the backbone force in maintaining political security and public order and safety. In the new revolutionary stage, the old enemy is colluding with the new enemy in numerous very perfidious and crafty schemes and actions. Their organization is complex and diversified. The situation regarding the violation of socialist property is now very grave. Hooligans and professional crooks are rampant, giving rise to the need to ever expand the task of assuring social order and security. We must therefore be very alert in coping with the changes in objectives which we have to administer and struggle against. The struggle against each type of objective must be organized in a thorough and professional manner. It must be centralized, unified and assumed by specialized forces under a timely and appropriate guiding plan. At the same time, we must develop the people's collective mastery and accelerate the mass movement for national security defense.

It is clear that, in each different stage, the organization of the people's public security force must be revamped in order to meet the requirements of the revolution and the demands of the struggle against counterrevolutionaries and other criminals. If we failed to do so, we would make no progress in our security tasks because the organization would become conservative and backward compared with the new situation and tasks.

By applying organizational law to the development of the people's public security force, our party has specified clearly that the force must be centralized and thoroughly professional to ensure that collective leadership and unified command can be exercised in a quick, timely and precise manner, and that it can fulfill its function and task of serving the party committee and administration at all levels well while always remaining a force of high combat readiness and effectiveness.

Speaking of the organizational task, we cannot overlook the problem of cadres since the cadre issue is a matter of prime importance in the organizational task.

Man founds organization, but organization determines man in return. Analyzing the relationship between organization and cadre, Comrade Le Duan said: "As a product of man, organization cannot be independent from man, his qualities and his capacity for activity. But once organization has become a legal entity and is firmly rooted in life, it will determine man in return. It will decide what man will be, what position and functions he will assume and what direction and aims his activities will follow. It will direct man, compelling him to act in one way and not another. In its activities, organization helps form man and develop definite characteristics and qualities in him. Man's capacity for activity and the effectiveness of his activities depend on organization. Organization helps increase man's strength many times over."

We do not consider the organizational task simply as the arrangement of apparatuses but as an undertaking which includes many facets -- from the determination of functions and duties, the selection of cadres and the definition of relationships, operational systems, activity plans and work procedures, to leadership and command methods. However, we must be imbued with Lenin's inspired concept: "The fundamental factor in organizational work is precisely the selection of people and the control of execution."

Any organization must clearly define the functions and duties of its components and members, clearly define the division of labor and achieve coordination among its parts. It must set clear standards for its various components and establish a system of responsibility. It must formulate orders, regulations, systems and operational procedures. These are factors which constitute the discipline of an organization and which help unite all its members in pursuit of a common objective, promote their unity of action, achieve coordination in their efforts and create an aggregate strength for the organization.

Without these qualities, an organization will lack cohesiveness and its members will become worthless, because they will tend to act arbitrarily and individually, and also because they will lack strength. These are also the first principles which people must observe to train themselves to be men capable of doing useful work and fulfilling the duties entrusted to them by their organizations. They also serve as yardsticks by which the leader of an organization can direct the activities of his subordinates. We evaluate each man's political awareness, his sense of organization and discipline and his real capabilities according to his efforts in implementing the line, resolutions, directives, orders, regulations, systems and operational plans formulated by his organization.

Leaders play an extremely important and decisive role in ensuring that established orders, regulations, systems, and so forth are seriously implemented. Their primary duty is to comply with the regulations of their organizations strictly and permit no subordinate to violate them. Otherwise, the cohesiveness of their organizations will suffer. For this reason, on the one hand, cadres must voluntarily implement the regulations of their organizations. On the other hand, leaders must educate cadres under their supervision, exert ideological leadership and control the implementation of their organizations' regulations. This is aimed at subjecting people to the discipline of their organizations, transforming their arbitrary and individualistic activities into methodical ones and gradually turning their implementation of regulations from a compulsory practice into a voluntary habit. This shows that people's strength rests in and stems from their organizations. Only in this way can people master their work and can their organizations operate truly effectively.

Obviously, if an organization is to survive and develop vigorously, all its members must seriously comply with every regulation it has established. In a fighting force such as the people's public security, observance of regulations must be all the more strict and scrupulous. A satisfactory implementation of regulations will help promote close coordination throughout the people's public security force and facilitate close cooperation with other sectors in maintaining public order and security.

At the organizational task of the people's public security force is carried out with greater efficacy, the efficiency of its apparatus, its militancy and the effectiveness of its work will be enhanced, and its cadres and combatants will develop more rapidly. In its organizational task, the people's public security force must redouble its efforts to formulate orders, regulations, systems, procedures and operational plans and must standardize the implementation of its regulations. Only on this basis can we gradually and steadily achieve standardization and modernization.

At the same time, we must closely combine organizational work with ideological work. Ideological work must be carried out during the process of organizing the execution of our tasks. In the immediate future, on the basis of clearly defining the functions and duties of each cadre and combatant according to their position, we must enhance their sense of responsibility and encourage them to study actively in order to improve their standards. We must bring into play their initiative and creativity as well as their sense of organization, discipline and cooperation in combat. We must also develop scientific working methods. Each people's public security cadre and combatant must make every effort to study so as to improve their professional standards.

They must quickly adapt themselves to the new organizational system, perform their duties proficiently and display initiative and creativity in their work. They must adjust and revamp their organizations in order to improve them gradually. They must firmly grasp internal regulations, receive training in and skillfully carry out commands and regulations on close order drill and ceremonies as members of an armed force should. At the same time, they must adopt proper modes of behavior, display earnestness and show a sense of accuracy in performing their duties, especially in meeting the people. They must oppose conservatism, sluggishness, departmentalism, individualism and localism. They must overcome bureaucratism, simplism, perfunctoriness and arrogance in dealing with the people. In the final analysis, our eternal sworn enemy is individualism. We must not slacken our struggle against individualism even for a minute.

#### Vigorously Lead the Training Task so as to Ensure Good Results

Training is a task of special importance. It constitutes a major movement for the entire people's public security force. For this reason, we must pay due attention to organizing and guiding study and training and must adopt careful plans in order to ensure effective training and study while satisfactorily maintaining political security and public order and safety in the present situation.

Each cadre and combatant must be imbued with the contents of training and study documents so as to effect a radical change in their thinking and action. After undergoing training and study, everyone must have a thorough understanding of his duties and functions, uphold his sense of organization and discipline, and implement orders, regulations and operations procedures. Everyone must greatly enhance his sense of responsibility, his spirit of cooperation in combat, and his bearing. This will help simultaneously meet our immediate demand for consolidating people's public security organizations and set in motion a new drive to develop the people's public security force as a whole.

I hope that you, comrades, will actively study, make every effort to improve yourselves with a high sense of responsibility, actively strive to improve your organizations and satisfactorily train and manage cadres and combatants. This is aimed at effecting a new change in all the people's public security force and building it into a truly pure and strong organization capable of fulfilling the task of maintaining political security and public order and safety in the new stage of the revolution in an outstanding manner.

#### PRODUCT-CONTRACT CONFERENCE HELD IN SOUTH

BK091540 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture and the VCP Central Committee Agricultural Department recently opened a training course in Ho Chi Minh City on the methods of applying the product-contract system in agriculture for cadres from various provinces throughout the Nam Bo region. There were about 350 participants, including the heads and deputy heads of the agricultural services or agricultural departments of 13 provinces and cities. Also in attendance are the heads of various district agricultural sections; representatives of various central-level organs and services in the south; and representatives of 14 production collectives which have some experience in their initial experiments with the product-contract system.

Many central and local agencies and schools responsible for training managerial cadres sent their cadres to attend the training course in excess of the prescribed quota. Comrade Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of the VCP Central Committee and minister of agriculture, and Comrade Tran Van Long, also known as Muoi Dai, member of the VCP Central Committee and deputy head of the Central Committee Agricultural Department, personally directed the training course.

During 8 days of intensive work, those attending the training course studied various directives and resolutions of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat on agricultural transformation in the south. They devoted much time to studying and becoming well informed of the contents of Secretariat Directive No 100 and Circular No 138 on product-contract work. They studied and gave their opinions on a circular issued by the Ministry of Agriculture which provides guidance in carrying out product-contract work by the provinces and cities in the Nam Bo region. They also discussed various matters concerning the management of production collectives and agricultural cooperatives in Nam Bo in order to draw on the practical experience obtained from the consolidation of various production collectives and agricultural cooperatives and to devise ways to carry out the product-contract system in every type of collective and cooperative in the future.

After attending this training conference, delegates will return to their respective localities where they will organize training course within their provinces, cities and sectors in order to enable cadres and party members at the grassroots level to understand and correctly carry out the agricultural transformation task for the period ahead, including product-contract work in agriculture now being enthusiastically carried out by peasants throughout the nation.

#### TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR

OW202043 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 20 -- Atsuhiko Yatabe, Japanese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam, today presented his credentials to President of the Council of State Truong Chinh. On this occasion President Truong Chinh had a cordial talk with Ambassador Atsuhiko Yatabe. Also present were Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and the staff director of the National Assembly and Council of State.

#### TRUONG CHINH TALKS WITH NEW INDIAN AMBASSADOR

OW021623 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 2 -- Kuldip Sahdev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of India, presented his credentials to Council of State President Truong Chinh today. Present at the event was Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. President Truong Chinh had a cordial conversation with the Indian diplomat.

#### ECONOMIC COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH SWEDEN

OW291341 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 28 -- An economic cooperation delegation of the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden led by Gosta Edgren, deputy director general of the Swedish Office of Development Cooperation (SIDA), paid a visit to Vietnam from November 19-28. The delegation held talks with a Vietnamese delegation led by Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Nguyen Chanh on economic cooperation between the two countries for the period 1982-1983 and beyond.

On November 27 the two delegations signed the minutes of the agreements reached upon. The Swedish delegation was received by Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Tran Quynh. It visited several industrial, health and agricultural establishments as well as the Swedish-funded projects.

AUSTRALIAFRASER ANNOUNCES NORTHWEST COAST DEFENSE BUILDUP

BK081332 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] The federal government is to build up defenses on Australia's northwest coast. Speaking in Perth following a Federal Cabinet meeting, Prime Minister Fraser said a major new airfield was to be built at Derby on King Sound. It will cost about A\$50 million. Mr Fraser said the airfield would become a major operational base. As well, facilities at Learmonth on North West Cape were to be extensively upgraded.

DEFENSE MINISTER ANNOUNCES MILITARY PURCHASES

BK020949 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] The defense minister, Mr Killen, has announced another major military order for a British artillery weapon which is expected to cost more than A\$13 million or nearly U.S.\$15 million in its first phase. Yesterday, Mr Killen signed the biggest defense contract in Australian history for 75 McDonnell-Douglas F-18 fighter aircraft.

The British light gun, which has been in service with the British Army since 1975, will replace the 1930's vintage 105 mm howitzers the Australian Army has been using since 1959. The defense minister said it is planned to make the guns and their ammunition under license in a government ordnance factory with the first output ready for the regular army in 1988. Mr Killen says successful completion of the first phase of the contract could mean subsequent orders on Australian industry worth as much as A\$18 million.

OPPOSITION VIEWS NAVY CARRIER PURCHASE PLAN

BK061316 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] The federal opposition leader, Mr Hayden, says a proposal by the Department of Defense to buy an aircraft carrier from Britain is silly, preposterous and a waste of the taxpayers' money. Mr Hayden said in a radio broadcast that the proposal to buy the H.M.S. Invincible would cost Australia up to A\$3,000 million, or U.S.\$3,300 million, by the time it was refitted, given ancillary equipment and adapted to Australian conditions.

The Labor leader said the money would buy Australia about 20 more submarines and the same number of fast patrol boats, which was the kind of navy Australia needed if it was to meet its number one priority of defending its territory and immediate sea approaches with its own resources.

MACPHEE ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON REFUGEE POLICY

BK041430 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Australian Insight program]

[Text] The Australian Government has pointedly restated its intention to review the country's refugee intake policy to restrict entry into Australia to those the government regarded as genuine refugees. The immigration minister, Mr MacPhee, says the government wants to discourage people from thinking they have an automatic right to resettlement in countries such as Australia. From Canberra, political correspondent (Graham Dobell) reports:

[Begin recording] The government is treading a fine line in its approach to a refugee policy. It wants to scare off those who might attempt to exploit the refugee program to try to enter Australia. At the same time, the government must not offend the large ethnic groups already resident in Australia and those with a humanitarian concern for refugees. Also, Australia must continue to show good faith with its neighbors in Asia, the countries of first asylum for the refugee outflow from Indochina. The immigration minister, Mr MacPhee, reflected the sometimes conflicting concern in a speech in Melbourne to the Australian Council of Population and Ethnic Affairs.

The minister said the government was closely examining current refugee outflows and developing new arrangements to exclude any nonrefugees from the program. These measures would discourage expectations that people who left their country for whatever reason had an automatic right to come to third countries such as Australia. Mr MacPhee said, "There will always be some people in any mass human displacement who take advantage of the situation by inserting themselves in the refugee movement. There is increasingly a question of whether those leaving now are fleeing actual prosecution or, in fact, are leaving primarily to seek a better life." This reflects the argument the minister has been making for some time, that many of those now coming out of Indochina are economic -- rather than political -- refugees. He told the conference that the outflow from Indochina was changing and the proportion leaving to seek a better life was increasing. Having waved the stick, the immigration minister then made the obligatory reassuring comments. He said the present international resettlement commitments for Indochina were sufficient to account for refugees now in countries of first asylum. And, he said, Australia's review should not be interpreted as any hardening of the government's approach to refugee resettlement. Mr MacPhee said the Indochinese community in Australia had no cause for concern about their future here or of that of countrymen who might have legitimate claims for resettlement. The government had a continuing commitment to refugees and special humanitarian situations. He said this was demonstrated by Australia's maintenance of its worldwide resettlement program at about the same level as last year, with an overall intake of some 22,500 people. But, in a change of policy, Mr MacPhee said Australia would no longer announce individual targets for particular refugee outflows. This would give the government maximum flexibility in responding to changing situations. [end recording]

#### NEW ZEALAND

#### MULDOON'S PARTY CONFIRMED WINNER IN ELECTION

BK091415 Hong Kong AFP in English 1330 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Wellington, 3 Dec (AFP) -- The New Zealand Government led by Robert Muldoon has tonight been confirmed as election winner with a one seat majority in the country's Parliament. Final voting returns from four key marginal seats saw the governing National Party retain political control. Its smallest winning margin was only 26 votes.

The outcome gives National 47 parliamentary seats, Labour 43, Social Credit 2. The opposition Labour Party warned it may challenge the final returns from some marginal seats by asking for judicial recounts in the courts. Leader Bill Rowling said tonight decisions on such actions would "be made within 48 hours." National's one seat majority is the country's closest election outcome since 1957.

The Labour Party governed for 3 years at that time with a one seat majority. The result ends 10 days of political uncertainty after voters failed to give any party a clear cut majority at the November 28 election.

But National Party President George Chapman said tonight voters had told the Nationalist Party, "we want you to continue governing." "The country now needs a period of stability so we (National) can get on with the business of government." Earlier Prime Minister Muldoon said he could see no reason "at present" for an election in New Zealand before that due in 1984.

MALAYSIARECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN KAMPUCHEA EXAMINED

BK081238 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is hard for the world to forget what the Khmer Rouge did when it was in power in Kampuchea. Its atrocities still haunt many. Memories of hapless Kampucheans, bludgeoned to death and dumped in mass graves, are still vivid. So are the skeleton frames of Kampucheans immobilized by hunger and starvation.

But ever since it was ousted from power by the Vietnamese, the Khmer Rouge has been attempting to improve its image and make it more palatable to the world at large. One of the steps it took was to replace Pol Pot, who was responsible for the death of countless Kampucheans, as leader of the party. In his place the Khmer Rouge put Khieu Samphan.

Not long after, the Khmer Rouge announced a political program that would restore Kampuchea's monetary system, restore the family unit, allow religion and reestablish the education system -- all of which were abolished while the Khmer Rouge was in power. Now the Khmer Rouge has even gone further to refurbish its bloodthirsty reputation. It has just announced the dissolution of the Communist Party of Kampuchea. The party Central Committee said that the party had been abandoned in the interest of new strategic principles aimed at unifying the people of Kampuchea and all forces against the Vietnamese enemy.

The decision seems to stem from the belief that neither socialism nor communism is relevant in the present struggle and that all Kampuchean people should have the right to follow separate paths to liberate the country. But the Khmer Rouge stressed that Democratic Kampuchea, which is recognized by the United Nations, and its army must remain paramount until all Vietnamese forces have been eliminated from Kampuchean soil.

The Khmer Rouge has been successful in keeping its seat at the United Nations because of the diplomatic campaign mounted by ASEAN. ASEAN has minced no words in denouncing the genocidal policies of the Pol Pot regime but supports Democratic Kampuchea's UN seat on a matter of principle. Its stand has been that no nation has a right to dislodge another government just because of its opposition to the policies of that government.

The crux of ASEAN is that the foreign forces in Kampuchea must withdraw as set out in the UN resolutions and that the people of Kampuchea must be free to determine their own future free from any form of outside interference. The Vietnamese so far have refused to budge. The consequence is that they are now facing stronger military opposition from the Khmer Rouge forces, which are estimated to number 30,000. They are backed by the Chinese and recent reports said that they have regained considerable military influence of the country.

There has also been a change in the Phnom Penh regime. Pen Sovan, the Kampuchean strongman, has been removed from his powerful post as secretary general of the Kampuchean communist party. He was replaced by Heng Samrin. As Pen Sovan is a protege of Vietnam, his removal may suggest a rift between Hanoi and Kampuchean nationalists. But Vietnam's warm endorsement of the change makes it difficult to read the real situation.

Whatever, the developments in Kampuchea must have a great bearing on ASEAN's latest move to form a loose coalition among the main resistance groups to challenge the Vietnamese presence in the country. It would be in the interest of the Khmer Rouge to join forces with Mr Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front and former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk's Moulinaka group. The formation of such a coalition will make Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea untenable.

SINGAPOREDHANABALAN TALKS TO PRESS ON ASEAN MEETING

BK091409 Hong Kong AFP in English 1040 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Singapore, 9 Dec (AFP) -- The Khmer Rouge decision to scrap its communist party will not have much impact on efforts being made to form a coalition government of anti-Vietnamese Cambodian opposition groups, Singapore's Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan said here today. But Mr Dhanabalan, who was addressing a press conference before leaving for Bangkok to attend tomorrow's informal meeting in Phatthaya of the Association of South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN) foreign ministers, cast serious doubts whether Cambodians all over the world would believe the Khmer Rouge announcement and take them seriously. The foreign minister was commenting on the announcement made by the clandestine Khmer Rouge radio on Monday that the party was being abolished after the "Cambodian people" expressed this wish in an opinion poll.

Asked whether this could be a strategem by the Khmer Rouge, one of the three sides involved in the negotiations for a coalition, that they were no more a party but represented all Cambodia, Mr Dhanabalan said: "Obviously, it is their intention." The other parties involved in the negotiations are the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, headed by former Prime Minister Son Sann, and Moulinaka of former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Mr Dhanabalan said the foreign ministers would discuss all problems involved in the formation of a coalition government in the light of Singapore's recent proposal that the three factions quickly form an interim government as a means of exerting pressure on Vietnam to withdraw its occupation troops. He said the ministers would also discuss possible approaches to other countries interested in the Cambodian problem, but declined to specify whether they would seek the help of China, the sole provider of aid to the Khmer Rouge.

Asked about recent reports from Bangkok suggesting that the Khmer Rouge might reject the Singapore proposal, Mr Dhanabalan said they had two months to reply and it was unfair on his part to comment at this stage. Asked about Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja's criticism of Singapore for taking a unilateral initiative on the formation of the coalition government, Mr Dhanabalan said this was "a misunderstanding." Dr Mokhtar had complained that Singapore had taken the initiative, spelt out by Deputy Prime Minister Sinnathamby Rajaratnam and Mr Dhanabalan during their visit to Bangkok late last month, without first consulting its ASEAN partners. Mr Dhanabalan said the need and purpose of a coalition government were agreed upon by all the ASEAN countries -- Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. But the followup talks in Bangkok had deviated from the main aim, and it was necessary to put them back on the right track.

"Unfortunately, the term 'Singapore proposal' tends to give the connotation that it is something new. It is not new or unique. It actually goes back to the original fundamentals, i.e., to unite the three factions and put pressure on the Vietnamese. "And once the Vietnamese withdraw, the three sides will be free to make separate appeals to the people," he added.

Mr Dhanabalan was also asked about Dr Mokhtar's statement in Bangkok yesterday that ASEAN as a body would not offer any aid to the non-communist coalition government if one is formed. He said it has been clear all along that ASEAN's collective efforts would be in the diplomatic and political field while the decision to provide material aid was left to each country.

Asked whether Singapore would provide aid, Mr Dhanabalan said: "If we provide aid, it is to achieve a purpose and that purpose will not be served by making it public."

Mr Dhanabalan also said he was unable to comment on the repercussions of the reported fall from power of Pen Sovan, the strongman in the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh. But the ASEAN ministers would certainly discuss this issue, he said.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

Dec. 11, 1981  
J. H.

